52, TAMARIND LANE,
Shilotri Bank Building, Fort,
BOMBAY,
is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

52, TAMARIND LANE,
Shilotri Bank Building, Fort,
BOMBAY,
is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE MOTOR CO.
which please note.

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BR

VOL. VIII, NO. 274 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1920. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

## P. & O.
AND
## BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

| Date About. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 13th Nov. | Kashmir | 8,841 |
| 20th ,, | Kaisar-i-Hind | 11,430 |
| 27th ,, | Dongola | 8,056 |
| 29th ,, | Merkara † | 8,235 |
| 4th Dec. | Narkunda | 16,118 |
| 11th ,, | Malwa | 10,883 |
| 18th ,, | Kalyan | 8,087 |
| 25th ,, | Mantua | 10,885 |
| 1921 | | |
| 1st Jan. | China | 7,032 |
| 8th ,, | Caledonia | 7,572 |

†B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said, Genoa and Plymouth only.
P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be NO special train across France for some considerable time to come.
DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger-carrying steamers.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

| Date About. | Steamers. | |
|---|---|---|
| 13th Nov. .. | Dunera .. | Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai. |
| 3rd Dec. .. | Morea .. | Calls at Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney. |

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date About. | Steamers. | |
|---|---|---|
| 11th Nov. .. | Bankura .. | Gulf Ports and Karachi |
| 12th ,, .. | Lhasa .. | Karachi direct. |
| 14th ,, .. | Barpeta .. | Busreh direct. |
| 15th ,, .. | Linga .. | Karachi via Kathiawar Ports |
| 20th ,, .. | Karagola .. | E & S. Africa via Porebunder |

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. & O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander | Tons. | Arrival. | Sparture |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yokohama Maru | B. Takiguchi. | 4141 | 5th Nov. | 14th Nov |
| Hashi Maru | Kubo | 3195 | 30th Nov. | 20th Nov |

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
For freight and passage apply to
W. NAGAMI,
Manager.
Wallace Road, Fort, Bombay.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saigon Maru | L. Ijichi | 7th Nov. | 27th Nov. |
| Burma Maru | I. Kobayashi | 9th Nov. | 22nd Nov. |
| Kosedo Maru | T. Watanabe | 23th Nov. | 2nd Dec. |

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1
,, ,, Cleaned Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY 2

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## S. S. LOYALTY
BOMBAY TO MARSELLES AND GENOA.
Next Approximate Sailing.
EARLY DECEMBER, 1920.
FARES :—

First Special.. .. Rs. 800
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)
First Class "A".. .. Rs. 750
First Class "B".. .. ,, 700
Second Class .. .. ,, 600

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made on three or more full fa for families.
No berth wil served without a payment of a deposi
The Steamer is prov wireless telegraphy.
All cabins are fitted with electric lights and fans.
The Steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and stewardesses.
There is no deck accommodation for servants of passengers.
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 114. Tele.: LANATH, Bombay.

BANKING.

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur |
| Batavia | Howrah | Madras |
| Bombay | (Calcutta) | Mauritius |
| Calcutta | Kandy | New York |
| Colombo | Karachi | Penang |
| Delhi | Kota Bhru | Rangoon |
| Galle | (Kalantan) | Shanghai |
| | | Singapore |

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

## THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...Rs. 12,50,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 1,51,19,221/4
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credi balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital authorised ..... | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 31,60,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Paid-up ..... | 16,65,017 | 8 | 2 |
| Reserve Funds ..... | 15,69,858 | 4 | 5 |

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hyderabad | Multan City |
| Bombay | (Sindh) | Montgomery |
| Calcutta | Jullundur | Peshawar City |
| Cawnpore | Jammu | Patiala |
| Delhi | Jhelum City | Quetta |
| D. I. Khan | Karachi | Rawalpindi |
| Ferozepore | Kasur | Sargodha |
| Gujranwalla | Lahore City | Sialkot |
| Gojra | Lyallpur | Srinagar |
| Hapur | Ludhiana | Umballa City |
| Hoshiarpur | | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

## THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE.
LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Bilish. Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital ..... £765, 242
Reserve Fund ..... £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,137,46
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed fo one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixe Deposits received for shorter periods at rate to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans an Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchang Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody an Interest and Dividends collected fo clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager

## HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....$15000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND .....$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS .....$15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Johore | Saigon |
| Bangkok | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Batavia | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Manila | Tientsin |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tsingtao |
| Hankow | New York | Vladivostock |
| Harbin | Peking | Yloilo |
| Hongkow | Penang | Yokohama |
| Ipoh | Rangoon | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

## THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... | 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | 66,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

INSURANCE.

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Subscribed Capital Paid up Capital
Rs. 1,50,00,000 Rs. 23,74,790
Head Office: BOMBAY
FIRE MARINE
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS
*CHIEF AGENCIES:*

| | |
|---|---|
| AHMEDABAD | Laxmidas L. Saraya Special Representative |
| CALCUTTA | Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd. |
| KARACHI | Rameshwardas Bansreidas |
| MADRAS | W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd. |
| RANGOON | Tookersey Moolji & Co. |
| EAST AFRICA | Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd. |

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.
MODERATE PREMIA.—LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
aims settled immediately Numerous testimonials.
*WANTED: Agents*
Apply to:—
THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

## EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Funds exceed ..... | Rs. 1,20,00,000 |
| Claims paid exceeds ..... | Rs. 36,00,000 |
| Annual Income exceeds ... | Rs. 25,00,000 |

All classes o fLife Assurance Transacted Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE
## BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Funds exceed ..... | 31,00,000 |
| Surplus about ..... | 1,00,000 |
| Claims paid about ..... | 25,00,000 |

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, promot payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane.
CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & Co.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

## THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
Investor's Balances, awaiting employment carried on liberal terms.
Investment Securities bought and sold.

| | |
|---|---|
| SAVINGS BANK .. .. .. | 5% P. A. |
| CURRENT ACCOUNTS .. .. | 3% P. A. |
| FIXED DEPOSITS .. .. .. | 6½ % P. A. |

The cautious and conservative policy of Investment followed by our Bank is well known among our customers. Apply for further information to,
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., Ph.D.,
Managing Director.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
## THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.
Our KHAKI and LEATHER SUIT, CABIN, ATTACHE, BRIEF DESPATCH BELTING and CIGAR Cases, Hold-Alls, Belts, &c. are the craze of the day for their unrivalled finish and workmenship.
We alone supply Ladies' and Children's Shoe-Lasts.
*Proprietors:*—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
*Managing Proprietor:*—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patka, BOMBAY.

NOW VERY FEW
## OFFICE ROOMS
AND
## GODOWNS
LEFT
## TO BE LET
IN
## GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS,
APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Apply:
JETHMAL NARANDAS & Co.
ROOMS. Nos. 1—2

## COAL.
We are registering orders for STEAM, SLACK and dust and other coals from JHARIA and RANEEGUNJ fields.
Intending purchasers should apply at once to the undersigned immediately for rates.
Immediate supply can be arranged under public supply.
BALFOUR & Co.,
MINERAL DEPARTMENT,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.
10, Canning Street, CALCUTTA.
Tele. Address
"DILATE"

## FOR FACTORIES, MERCHANTS AND MILITARY CONTRACTORS
In our Factory everything has been manufactured by machinery worked by electricity. We manufacture Galvanised Sheets, Petrol Drums, Anchor Brand Buckets, Water Tanks, Paint Drums, Tea Coffee and paint boxes, etc., etc., and all kinds of tin work used for military purposes. Every work will be done according to your sample in English Style with a guaranteed satisfaction.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MOOSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA.
Opp. Police Chowki, Null Bazar
Post No. 2, BOMBAY.

## THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of R
GAJANNAN SADANAND
Secretary

*From a photo of a Bonnie Glaxo Baby*

# Britain's Bonniest Babies

## *are GLAXO Babies!*

Infant Welfare Centres have been formed all over Great Britain to help mothers rear better babies. An official government list recently published gives the addresses of 1,517 Centres. *Over 1,200 such Centres* are regularly purchasing sufficient Glaxo (nearly a quarter of a million pounds weight every month) to feed continuously *over 50,000 babies*—and this as the result of more than 12 years' experience under expert medical observation.

**H.M. Government purchased nearly 20,000,000 lbs. weight of**

Glaxo

## "Builds Bonnie Babies"

**during 1917-18 to ensure that Britain's Babies should be properly fed.**

*Can you have more substantial proof that Glaxo is the food for YOUR Baby?*

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply please send his name and address to "Glaxo Special Representative" c/o S. F. COLAH and Coy., 70, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.


# THE WEATHER.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

**GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.**

Bombay 16th November 1920

**Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. | 29.015 inches |
| Temperature of Air | 81.7 degre |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 71.8 " |
| Dew Point | 67.4 " |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.636 " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) | 0.4 " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 91.4 " |
| Minimum do. | 71.4 " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | SE NNE, NE, |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight | 149 miles. |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is as Prince's Dock sill.

| Day of Week | Day of Month | HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Sill | Day of Month | LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Sill |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov | h. m. | ft. in. | Nov | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Tue. | 10 | m 10 46 | 26 9 | 10 | m 4 14s | 15 7 |
| | | 11 35s | 26 6 | | 4 48s | 15 6 |
| Wed. | 11 | m 11 21 | 26 2 | 11 | 5 31 | 15 1 |
| | | | | | 5 21s | 15 0 |
| Thu. | 12 | m 0 1 | 25 1 | | 0 48s | 26 0 |
| | | 11 55 | 27 10 | 12 | | |
| Fri. | 19 | m 0 45 | 27 6 | 19 | m 11 24 | 6 3 |
| | | 0 58s | 8 8 | | 10 40s | 6 3 |
| Sat. | 7 | m 0 29 | 16 4 | 7 | m 2 24 | 19 2 |
| | | 5 13 | 11 2 | | 0 48s | 8 8 |
| Sun. | 20 | m 0 13 | 0 2 | 20 | | |
| | | 6 10 | 14 2 | | m 0 19 | 6 19 |
| | 21 | m 7 [illegible] | 10 2 | 21 | 1 26s | 4 0 |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 15th Nov. 1920 was 30·148 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0·13 inch. for every 5 deg. according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time' the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·10 inch. for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.'

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 15th November 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded at Lahore and Ambala. Humidity is in defect at Ambala and in excess at Multan. Day temperature is above the average at Ambala; night temperature is above normal at Multan and Lahore, but below it at Rawalpandi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is slightly above the average night; temperature is above normal at Agra and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Karachi and in west Rajputana and day temperature is above the average there. Night temperature is above normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and are lightly clouded elsewhere. Except at Bhuj and Dwarka humidity is in defeat. Day temperature is either normal or in excess; night temperature is below the average at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Except in the northwest the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is either normal or in slight excess; night temperature is below the average at Nagpur and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded and except a- Karwar the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded at Hyderabad and Poona and are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Day temperature is above the average at Nizamabad; night temperature is below normal in the north Bombay Decan and at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in southeast Madras and local in south Malabar. It has been heavy on the south Madras coast where Negapatam and Madras report 4·13" and 4·02" respectively. Trivandrum also reports a fall of 2·69".

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely into Mysore and the Madras Deccan and northwards on the Madras and the Malabar coasts.

### INDIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE 14TH NOVEMBER 1920.

The western disturbance has passed away eastwards from Kashmir. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands and southeast Madras, and local in Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tinnevelly one inch; Pamban two and Cuddalore five.

### OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 15th NOV. 1920.

| STATIONS | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Minimum of past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Total fall from 1st June to date. | Total fall from 1st January to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARABIAN GULF— | | | | | |
| Bunsire | | | | | 0 |
| Do. | 85.5 | 65.9 | 18 | | |
| Jask | 86.9 | 73.1 | 78 | | —0.69 |
| Muskat | | | | | |
| Do. | | | | | |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | |
| Multan | 88.8 | 60.0 | 78 | | 0 |
| Rawalpindi | 80 | 49.8 | 49 | | —0.18 |
| Lahore | 89.1 | 54.8 | 74 | | 0 |
| Hissar | 89.6 | 55.2 | 57 | | 0 |
| Ambala | 85.0 | 51.8 | 61 | | —0.29 |
| Delhi | | | | | |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | |
| Agra | 83.8 | 41.4 | 42 | | 0.05 |
| Mainpuri | 86 | 45.7 | 57 | | 0.14 |
| Jhansi | 91 | 54.2 | 43 | | 0.06 |
| Cawnpore | 87.0 | 49.5 | 80 | | 0.35 |
| Allahabad | 87.5 | 51.2 | 49 | | 0.22 |
| RAJPUTANA— | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 85.1 | 47.2 | 28 | | 0 |
| Karachi | 91.2 | 66.6 | 47 | | 0.03 |
| Ajmer | 85.2 | 44.0 | 0 | | 0.18 |
| Jaisur | 80.6 | 46.4 | 84 | | 0.61 |
| Kotah | 91.4 | 52.6 | 33 | | 0.05 |
| Mount Abu | 78.0 | 62.4 | 3 | | 0 |
| GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA— | | | | | |
| Veng— | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 84.0 | 46.8 | 11 | | 0 |
| Dwarka | 82.2 | — | 76 | | 0 |
| Porbal | 88.8 | 67.2 | | | 0 |
| Rajkot | 90.4 | 46.4 | | | 0.18 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 84.6 | 49.4 | 40 | | 0 |
| Surat | 88.2 | 60.8 | 0 | | 0.18 |
| Ahmedabad | 89.7 | 67.1 | 35 | | 0 |
| Deesa | 87.6 | 62.2 | 27 | | 0.03 |
| Rajpeepla | 85.2 | 54.0 | 21 | | 0 |
| Baroda | 88.2 | 56.1 | 46 | | 0.20 |
| BOMBAY PROVINCE— | | | | | |
| Jabbulpore | 86.0 | 58.8 | 52 | | + 0.32 |
| Nagpur | 89.2 | 58.2 | 41 | | 0.21 |
| Hoshangabad | 89 | 56.0 | 66 | | 0.14 |
| Khandwa | 90.8 | 62.2 | 46 | | 0.20 |
| Akola | 92.8 | 58.8 | 40 | | 0.26 |
| Amraoti | 91.1 | 64.4 | 23 | | 0.24 |
| Ramgir | 89.6 | 56.1 | 40 | | 0.27 |
| Chanda | 89.6 | 64.4 | 51 | | 0.10 |
| Akola | 86.6 | 59.0 | 46 | | 0.39 |
| Bombay | 81.4 | 73.8 | 61 | | 0.16 |
| Kolaba | 82.4 | 73.1 | 20 | | 0.18 |
| Marmagoa | 89.6 | 76.6 | 61 | | 2.63 |
| Ratnagiri | 88.2 | 72.3 | 35 | | 1.66 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD— | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 90.7 | 52.2 | 25 | | 0.42 |
| Ahmednagar | 89.1 | 53.4 | 33 | | 0.44 |
| Poona | 88 | 52.0 | 37 | | 0.78 |
| Sholapur | 90 | 62.2 | 37 | 0.63 | 0.78 |
| Kolhapur | 86 | 63.7 | 28 | | 0.55 |
| Belgaum | 85.6 | 64.3 | 16 | 0.07 | 0.22 |
| Aurangabad | 91.4 | 64.4 | 53 | | 0.26 |
| Hyderabad (Deccan) | 89.6 | 64.2 | 15 | | 0.44 |
| Nizamabad | 90.5 | 64.4 | 41 | | 0.47 |
| Hanamkonda | 86.6 | 63.3 | 60 | | 0.76 |
| MADRAS EXCEPTS. MALABAR & SOUTH CANARA— | | | | | |
| Vizagapatam | 83.8 | 75.2 | 74 | 2.56 | +2.24 |
| Calicut | 85.6 | 76.1 | 94 | 2.28 | +1.01 |
| Cochin | 88.0 | 76.2 | 66 | 5.28 | +2.34 |
| Cuddalore | 89.6 | 76.2 | 66 | 7.54 | |
| MADRAS EXCEPTS. MALABAR & SOUTH CANARA— | | | | | |
| Nellore | 95.9 | 75.7 | 94 | | |
| Masulipatam | 88.2 | 71.2 | 92 | 0.07 | 1.22 |
| Bellary | 91.4 | 68.5 | 25 | 0.17 | 0.74 |
| Cuddapha | 92 | 74.3 | 37 | 0.17 | 1.14 |
| Madras | 88 | 78 | 91 | 4.03 | 12.63 | 1.64 |
| Bangalore | 79 | 2 | 64 | 88 | | 1.66 | 4.06 |
| Coimbatore | 77 | 0 | 70 | 82 | 0.12 | 2.30 | 0.23 |
| Trichinopoly | 90 | 8 | 72 | 0 | 94 | 0.44 | 6.64 | +0.26 |
| Negapatam | 89.6 | 71.6 | 89 | 4.19 | 18.64 | +2.09 |
| | | | | | | 1.71 |


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A French Remedy for all irregularities. The result of one dose is a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be taken. These pills have been recommended above, hence their extensive sale. At all Chemists and Stores or from the Sole Agents, [illegible], BOMBAY, ENGLAND.

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S. A. 510.

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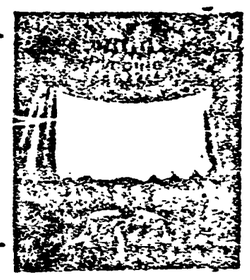

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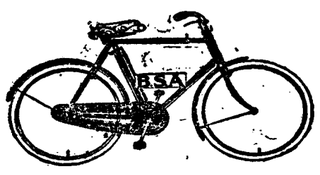
FOR sheer enjoyment coupled with absolute economy there's nothing to equal cycling on a B.S.A.—the bicycle which bears the famous Three Guns trade mark. Manufactured throughout in the B.S.A. Works, and of the same high quality in material and workmanship which has been consistently maintained by the B.S.A. Company for over 60 years, B.S.A. Bicycles have achieved an enormous popularity amongst cyclists everywhere. From raw material to the finished production, every component is carefully tested and gauged after each process and every part of a B.S.A. Bicycle is guaranteed interchangeable.

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MELLIN'S FOOD

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Prepared as directed, forms a perfect diet for Infants and Invalids.

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Sample of Mellin's Food and Handbook for Mothers sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by Messrs. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY

Checks and prevents FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

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## EDUCATIONAL.

ENROLMENT for Commercial and Banking courses can be made at once for November, re-opening DAVAR'S COLLEGE of COMMERCE, 80, Esplanade Road. 6199

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A well experiences CORRESPONDENCE CLERK or a good TYPIST. Apply with salary to Box No. 1384, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6228

WANTED—A HINDU CLERK, knowing English correspondence and Gujarathi accounts. Apply personally to C. N. GUJJAR & CO., Lamington Road, Bombay. 6282

WANTED.—For Japan, a CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, experienced in Gujarati Accounts. Apply stating terms to Box No., 1388, Advt., Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle." 6250

WANTED.—A NON-RESIDENTIAL daily Tutor-Companion for a Mahomedan boy. Must be English with English qualifications. Apply with references to Box No. 1389, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6253

WANTED—A qualified NURSE for Prince of Wales Hospital, Dhrangadhra. Terms by mutual agreement. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Dhrangadhra. 6258

WANTED.—Two ACCOUNTS CLERKS with previous Banking experience. Apply to the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED, Bombay. 6257

WANTED.—A MUNSHI, speaking good Hindustani as a teacher of that language for 2 Gentlemen. Reply with full particulars to Box No. 1398, Advt., Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle." 6263

WANTED—A competent GUJARATI HINDU, strong in English correspondence and typewriting. Apply personally MOTILAL KALIANDAS & CO., 288, Nagdevi Street, Bimbay. 6279

WANTED—A qualified LADY DR. as partner with Dr. Taherali, M.B.B.S. in a private dispensary established at Godhra, Panchmahals. Good prospects. See or write for partnership terms. 6132

WANTED.—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, able to supervise working of Rice mill, motor tractors and marine oil engines in Burma. Previous experience essential. Apply stating qualifications and pay to Box No. 1390, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6255

WANTED AT ONCE—A COPYING CLERK, having good English knowledge and TYPIST and a TALLY CLERK, having English knowledge and good handwriting. Apply to Box No. 1395, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6281

WANTED—A LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Prankunvarba Zenana Hospital, Dhrangadhra. Salary Rs. 150. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Dhrangadhra State, Dhrangadhra. 6259

WANTED for service in Coasting Steamers, II CLASS MARINE ENGINEERS, only men of sober and steady habits and with good seagoing experiences need apply for terms to Messrs. R. D. COLLIN & Co., 7/10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. 5932

WANTED—Two UNDERGRADUATE MASTERS, (mother tongue Gujarati) for the Khoja Khand Mahomed Habibbhoy A. V. School Salary upto Rs. 50 x 15. Apply personally with testimonials to the Headmaster, 188-192, Samuel Street, Mandvi. 6280

WANTED—A competent MANAGER for an Indian Commercial Bank about to be incorporated. Must be a good organiser. Remuneration according to qualification and ability. All applications are to be treated as strictly confidential. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 1377, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6161

WANTED.—An energetic smart and highly educated young bachelor (Parsi preferred). Must be strong, fond of travelling, and with a fair knowledge of French if possible and be prepared to travel over any part of the world. Apply stating previous experience and salary expected with testimonials, etc., to Box No. 1396, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6283

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE for the Principalship of the Maharani Bardwan Girls' High School, Lahore, starting pay Rs. 150 per month with future prospects and the benefit of provident fund. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to LALA GOPAL CHAND, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Honorary Secretary. 6166

WANTED—One OVERSEER and one SUB-OVERSEER, qualified to do levelling and ordinary Survey work and with experience of Buildings and Roads. (Construction and calculations). Free quarters will be provided. Apply in own handwriting with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, stating lowest salary which will be accepted to THE ENGINEER, THE BELAPUR COMPANY, LIMITED, Post Harigaon, District Ahmednagar. 6278

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT in a Solicitor's Office by an experienced Moffusil Pleader of 20 years' standing. Any reasonable remuneration accepted. Apply Box No. 1392, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6262

## WANTED

WANTED.—Perfectly quiet RIDING HORSES. Good pace and snaffle mouth. No unlucky feather marks. Price moderate. Apply Box No. 1397, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6284

WANTED.—By a respectable parsi gentleman, Rs. 20,000 at 10 per cent. on security of 1300 British Burma Petroleum Shares (Market price Rs. 16/8/), Oriental and Sun Life Polices of Rs. 15,000 (premium paid Rs. 4,800) and rich pearls estimated value Rs. 3,000. Apply Box No. 1394, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6267

WANTED—A CAPITALIST PARTNER to finance a necessary and new industry to be started near Bombay. Capital required at the start is about one and a half lakh rupees and four to five times as much for development in future. Great and daily increasing demand for the articles intended to be manufactured. All raw materials are a produce of India and easily available in great quantities. Very good margin between manufacturing cost and selling prices. Small outlay for a Plant and Machinery readily available. Promoter having already started another industrial concern and brought it to a very high pitch has all the necessary Technical and organizing experience. Most reasonable terms for both sides. Satisfactory references. Apply Box No. 1385, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6233

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Brand new six cylinder BUICK CAR, latest model with magneto and wire wheels. Apply MANILAL, 93-99, BHULESHWAR, between 7 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 10 p.m. 6221

SWADESHI PATTUSS of different shades from Rs. 16 to 20 Tweeds Rs. 19 to 25 per suit peace. Loics Rs. 18 to 25 Numdas (Embroidered) Rs. 10 to 15 each. Mrs. KONLA AGENCY, Shrinagar, Kashmere. 6195

OFFERS for SALE or LEASE of valuable PLOT of LAND, 90 square yards at corner of Carnac Road and Jambli Street (Near Crawford Market) will be received by owner at "ROSE VILLA", Nesbit Road, Mazagon upto 25th November. 6251

FOR SALE—Tata Publicity Corporation.—Rs. 100 shares. Rs. 40 paid-up. Jubbulpore Cement Co., Rs. 100 shares. Rs. 25 paid-up. What offers? How many shares required? Apply to Box No. 1365, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6165

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES may be obtained of FORD TOURING CARS and OVERLAND MODEL, "4" Cars at current rates, with Petrol facilities. Demonstrations by appointment with. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 6042

40/50 H. P. Rolls-Royce CHASSIS, speed model type, contilever rear springs with sporting touring body, fitted with hood, windscreen, speedometer, clock, Dynamo lighting set wire wheels, chassis just overhauled by the Rools-Ryce Co. Very speedy and attractive car Apply Box No. 1382, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6216

FOR SALE—One complete RICH MILL, working with Steam Power and equipped with full repairing work-shop appliances on Jodhpore Bikanir Railway near the station in the Provinces of Sind, offers for whole and some parts only invited. Full particulars from the undersigned. G. T. JAVERI & BROTHERS, machinery Suppliers, Javari Lane, Hyderabad Sind. 6144

## TO BE LET.

TO LET—GODOWNS one flat and one shop only. SONEJI HOUSE, Sandhurst Road, West. 6265

TO BE LET—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGLOW, surrounded by nice. Compound with garden at Napean Sea Road, Specially for Princes and Nobles. Apply MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Walkeshwar, Road No. 4, Dadyseth Estate. 6009

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of S. & T. (Embarkation), Bombay has 23½ tons of Cooking Oil to dispose of. Interested parties are requested to inspect the oil in "A" Warehouse, Alexandra Dock and submit quotation per 100 lbs. to undersigned up to 12 noon on 19th instant stating the quantity they wish to purchase.

2. The offers will hold good for fifteen days.

3. For further particulars, apply to undersigned.

(Sd.) J. M. MATTHEWS, Captain
For Asst. Director of S. & T. (Emb).

No. 3 Shed Alexandra Dock,
Bombay, 11th Oct. 1920. 6248

### NOTICE.

A SHIPMENT of thoroughbred horses, Polo Ponies, and Hackneys will arrive from Australia on or about 20th November, 1920. Intending purchaser should apply early for the number required or try and be in Bombay for selecting.

Apply JULIUS GOVE, Horse Importer, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay. 6247

### NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing about. |
|---|---|---|
| Canadian Pioneer | 5,500 | 20th November, 1920. |
| Boyne | 4,500 | 29th December, 1920. |
| Canadian Conqueror | 5,500 | 6th February, 1921. |
| Trewyn | 5,150 | 3rd March, 1921. |

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs, MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 5956

### NOTICE.

COUNCIL OF STATE VOTING PAPERS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have allowed voters to sign the counterfoil side of the voting paper before any Magistrate or J.P. This includes Honorary Magistrate as well.

J. P. BRANDER,
Returning Officer and
Collector of Bombay.

Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, 12th November, 1920. 6238

### WANTED.

WANTED for the Chief Court of Lower Burma and other Courts in Rangoon an INTERPRETER and TRANSLATOR on a salary of Rs. 100-4-200 per mensem with prospect of promotion upto Rs. 250 per mensem. A good knowledge of Gujarati, Hindi and Urdu with ability to read manuscript writings in these languages is essential. In addition a knowledge of Sindhi, Persian and Marwari is also desirable. None but those who have passed the Intermediate Arts examination of an Indian University or its equivalent need apply. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the Registrar Chief Court of Lower Burma not later than 2nd of January, 1921.

R. G. McDOWALL,
Registrar.

Chief Court, Lower Burma.
Dated Rangoon, the 5th Nov. 1920. 6229

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

TO clear certain false impressions about my business affairs, let it be known to all whom it may concern that I am the sole proprietor of the Newul Kishore Estate, and that there are no other persons interested in any of my various business concerns which are managed under my direct supervision, and that I am accessible to the public for business without the medium of any second or third parties.

BISHAN NARAIN BHARGAVA.
Mubarak Manzil, Lucknow.
6215

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. GIRDHARLAL NANDLAL OZA has severed his connections with All-India Film Service and other business associated therewith on and from the 13th November, 1920. Any person or persons in any way dealing with the said G. N. Oza on behalf of the said company from and after that date will do so entirely at his and their own risk.

THE ALL-INDIA FILM SERVICE.
6254

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS INVITED on or before the 30th November, 1920, for construction of buildings at (1) Girgaon Back Road, (2) Goregaon. For forms and particulars apply to Messrs. HATE & MASTER, Civil Engineers, 72, Medows Street. 6288

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., are requested to present between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. the documents they hold in respect of their shares in the said Company to be exchanged for the corresponding certificates of shares.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
6218

### THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LTD.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 30th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company called this day has been POSTPONED for want of quorum, to MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., (S. T.) at 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.

V. J VARDE & CO.,
Agents.
6290

### UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

(East Wing of the Royal Institute of Science, Top Floor).

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the school will begin work on MONDAY, the 22nd instant and that graduates in any Faculty of this or any recognized Indian University will be admitted to the School on payment of fee of Rs. 10 per term.

A certain number of scholarships will be awarded to the most deserving students. Students seeking admission are requested to send in their applications to the undersigned before the 22nd instant, giving their full name, degree and address.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 15th November, 1920. 6287

### NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CZECHO-SLOVAK CONSULATE has been RE-OPENED at 56-58, WALKESHWAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL, Bombay.

Personal calls on the Consul from 11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. except Monday. 6264

### NOTICE.

SHORT TERM DEPOSITS.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD., at Head Office Lahore and its Branches Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dera Ismail Khan, Ferozepore City, Gujra, Gujranwala, Hapur, Hoshiarpur City, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jhelum, Jallandhar City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpore, Multan City, Montgomery, Patiala, Peshawar City, Quetta, Rawalpindi City, Sargodha, Sialkote City, Srinagar (Kashmere) and Umballa City is prepared to receive short term deposits special rates to be ascertained from the Head Office of the above mentioned branches. 6256

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

# TAXIS AT GARRY RATE!

## 6 ANNAS PER MILE.

LOOK OUT for Cars with GOLD PHOENIX in WHITE RING and a ROUND TAXI-METER.

# THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

THE MAIN ENTRANCE to the VICTORIA GARDENS on Parel Road will be CLOSED TO-DAY. Visitors to the Gardens will be allowed entrance from the Connaught Road.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office.
Bombay, 16th November, 1920 6286

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Works in an Ovoid Sewer from the junction of Grant Road and Falkland Road to the junction of Grant Road and Trimbak Parashram Street will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on the 23rd day of November, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc, will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 15th November, 1920. 6272

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GANGADHER RAMCHANDER MAHIMKER has contracted to sell to NARAYEN RAMCHANDER MAHIMKAR, the undersigned his moiety share in the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim into or upon the said moiety share property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, lien, gift, inheritance, incumbrance, leasements, charge or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned purchaser at his place of business named Gajanan & Coy., situate at Ardesher Dady Street, near Goalpitha, Post Box No. 205, Girgaum, at his office, without the Fort of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regards thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that moiety share in the piece or parcel of Perpetual "Chandrokal" Fazendari tenure lands or ground together with the foundation plinth and wooden shed complete etc of the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Falkland Road 5th Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (253) two hundred and fifty three square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5540 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2222-23, Street Nos. 10, 11 and bounded as follows—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Falkland Road 5th Cross Lane, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Soonabai, wife of Merwanji Jijibhoy Tarachand and on or towards the South by the property of Gulam alli Kayumalli and which is now in the occupation of the tenancy of the Gajanan & Coy's factory.

Dated 15th day of Nov. 1920.

NARAYEN RAMCHANDER MAHIMKER.
6273 Purchaser-in-Person.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil attached thereto of RAHIMTOOLA DOSSA, late of Bombay, a Merchant. Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

(1.) ISMAIL DOSSA and (2). HOOSEIN ESMAIL, both of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, Merchants and the Executors mentioned in the Will of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this First day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD.
For Acting Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD,
The 2nd day of Nov. 1920
Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
6210 Petitioners' Attorneys.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

LONG CAUSE SUIT NO. 1542 OF 1920.

Plaint presented and filed 1st day of July 1920. Summons to answer plaint under Section 27 Order V Rules 1, 5, 7 and 8 and Order VIII Rule 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

ESMAILJI ABDUL TAYAB ESMAILJI MASCATI, trading as Abdul Tayab Esmailji Mascati at Nagdevi Street, Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

v.

MANILAL GORDHANDAS, a firm carrying on business in yarn at Tamba Kanta Bombay. ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has filed a plaint against you praying inter alia for a decree against you for the sums of Rs. 1,464-13-6; Rs. 1,875; Rs. 1,875; Rs. 27,187-8 and Rs. 73-9-3 as per particulars mentioned in the said plaint, you are hereby summoned to appear in the Court on 13th September, 1920, in person or by Advocate to answer all material questions relating to the suit and to produce all your witnesses and documents. In default, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

You are required to file a Written Statement of your defence within four weeks from service of this summons In default, the suit will be set down to be heard as undefended.

The suit will appear on board of New Long Causes and will be heard according to its priority but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing, will take its turn in the general arrears list.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, this 14th day of July, 1920.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD,
For Prothonotary.

The 14th day of July, 1920.
W. J. HOWARD,
Messrs. JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
6277 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Bombay, 15th November, 1920.

To,
GORDHANDAS GOVINDRAM, Esqr.,
TRIBHOVANDAS MOTICHAND, Esqr
SALABHOY MOTICHAND, Esqr.,
MANILAL TARACHAND, Esqr., and
MANILAL NAROTUM, Esqr.

Sirs,

WITH reference to the above Writ of Summons, please note that the same is served upon you all, individually, both in your capacity as partners in the above firm of Manilal Gordhandas, as also as the persons having the control and management of the affairs thereof.

Please also note that although the date fixed in the summon for the hearing of the suit is 13th September, 1920, the suit has been ordinarily postponed from the 13th September to the 13th October 1920, and it will therefore appear on one of the Daily Boards in the usual course.

If your Written Statement is not filed within the time mentioned in the above summons, the plaintiff will apply for an exparte decree.

JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE. & DEVIDAS
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RAJABALLY RAHIMTOOLLA, late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Grocer, doing business at Lower Colaba within the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

(1) VALIMAHOMED RAJABALLY,
(2) GULAMHUSEIN RAJABALLY,
(3) FATMABAI, widow of Rajabally Raihmtulla, all of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Lower Colaba, the first two doing business as Grocers at Lower Colaba within the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourth day of November in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 21st day of October, 1920.
Messrs. MIRZA MIRZA & MANGALDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
6275

## LEGAL NOTICES

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAMJIBHOY PEERMAHOMED LAKHDHIR, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Government Leasehold tenure, containing by admeasurement 622 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 46, New No. 3 16290, Old Survey No. 651 and New Survey No. 3 3693 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward Nos. 6212, 6215, Street Nos 35, 37 at 47 all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Love Lane, Mazgaon at Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the property of Lutafalli Bhimji and another, on the West by the property of Meghji Moorji, on the North by the said Love Lane and on the South by the property of Gangaram Chavan and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 15th day of November, 1920.

SHROFF & VACHHA,
Purchasers Attorneys.
6289

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. UMERSEY DEVJI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the outhouses or huts standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dadar outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 3764 square Yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/1595 assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 4444-4445, Street Nos. 864-865, bounded on the South by the property of the Church of Nossa Senhora De Silva, on the East by the property of Silestiano De Almeida and on the North and West by the Bhandarwada Road.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1920.

PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
6276

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1458 OF 1915.
Firm of BHAGWAN TULLOCK & Co.
carrying on business as Shroffs at 706, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, Bombay.

v.

PANDURANG GOPAL NAGVEKAR, and seven others.

I SARASWATIBAI, widow of Babaji Gopal Nagvekar of Dadar draw the attention of the public to the following:—

(1) That the property of the following description has been advertised for sale in execution of the decree in the suit mentioned above and the said sale has been proclaimed and notified by the Sheriff of Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of November, 1920.

That the description of the property is as follows:—

All that piece or parcel of Government pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Kumbharwada, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 957 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 381 and New Survey No. 1/1468 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3188 (1), (2), (3) and Street Nos. 652, 653A and 652B and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and North by the property belonging to Nandkuverbai, widow of Amarchand Gangjee, on or towards the West by the property belonging to Sitabai alias Durgadabai, wife of Keshiram Govind Mayekar and on or towards the South by a public passage.

(2) That the sale has been proclaimed and notified with intimation of my claim (as I am a widow belonging to the family of the defendants in the suit and my deceased husband had acquired the said property) for my maintenance, and arrears thereof as per registered instrument dated 6th February 1914.

(3) That I claim to have a charge on the said property at the rate of Rs. 30 (thirty) per month and for arrears due at that rate for two years and a half prior to August, 1920, as per the aforesaid registered instrument. That having regard to the rise in prices of food and increased cost of living, I also claim increment of the sum.

(4) That I have a minor daughter whose maintenance and boarding and education and other charges and marriages and consequential expenses are also due and claimable from the said estate. That on these counts I claim at least Rs. 20 per month for costs of maintenance and education of my minor daughter and Rs. 5,000 (five thousand) for the marriage of my daughter.

(5) That it should therefore be noted that any bidder and purchaser of the aforesaid property will be held liable for the aforesaid claims and that the aforesaid property will be held liable for the same.

SARASWATIBAI.
Widow of Babaji Gopal Nagvekar.
14, Cheulwady, Post No. 2 Bombay.


### DR. I. P. ENAD.

Ex-expert of twenty years' standing a spot in Bombay. For instructions in massage &c. apply on small card here, which will reach him at MANILAL MANSION, Lamington Road, BOMBAY No. 2.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Immoveable Properties, situate at Khetwadi Main Road, next to New Girgaum Post Office.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the parties concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 17th November, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises the following properties, belonging to Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal:—

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Tax land or ground, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by former admeasurement, along with the land hereunder secondly described and twenty-seven square yards of land acquired by the Municipality of Bombay two thousand and ninety-three square yards or thereabouts but by a recent admeasurement exclusive of the said land hereunder secondly described one thousand six hundred and sixty three square yards or thereabouts and registered along with the said land secondly described by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 373, New No. B-2249, Old Survey No. 27, and New Survey No. 5 and 6/7402, together with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1842 (1), 43a 1843 (2a) and Street Nos. 1-3A, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of Arjesar Sorabji Paikhiwalla and partly by a passage, on or towards the West by the land hereunder secondly described, on or towards the North by the Khetwadi Main Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Vithal Sayana Contractor.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land situate lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by a recent admeasurement one hundred and sixty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 373, Collector's New No. B-2249, Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 5 and 6/7402 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property hereinabove firstly described, on or towards the West by the other moiety of the private Road of which the land under description is one moiety and beyond that by the property of Merwanji Cursetji Mehta, on or towards the North by the Khetwadi Main Road, and on or towards the South by the continuation of the said private Road lead ng to the Sandhurst Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, at their Office, Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Immoveable Properties, situate at Khetwadi Main Road, behind Dr. Meherjibhoy Sethna's House and next to New Girgaum Post Office.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, for the parties concerned, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th November, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following properties belonging to Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal:—

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of freehold land (of pension and tax tenure before redemption) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road without the Fort on the South side thereof in the Registration Sub-District and Town and Island of Bombay, which piece of land contains by admeasurement 239 square yards or thereabouts and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with adjoining land under Collector's Old No. 373, Collector's New No B-2249, Old Survey No. 27, and New Survey No. 3-7402 and which premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay under D Ward No. 1843 (4), Street No. 5, Khetwadi Main Road, and are bounded as follows, i.e., on or towards the East by the land hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West by the property formerly Dinshaw Shapurji but now of Dr. Meherji Rustomji Sethna on or towards the North by the hereditaments comprised in lot No. 6, purchased at the Auction Sale referred to in the Conveyance dated the 5th day of September 1890 from Awabai, widow of Rustomji Pestonji Hongkingwalla and Pirojsha Edulji Sakhidas to Muncherji Cowasji Daver, on or towards the South by a portion of the hereditaments comprised in lot No. 3A, purchased at the said sale by Purshotam Naranji and now belonging to Vithal Sayana.

SECONDLY: All that piece or parcel of freehold land of pension and tax tenure before redemption), admeasuring 83¼ square yards or thereabouts being one equal in width of the private road in front of the land and hereditaments hereinbefore firstly described which piece of land is situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road, on the South side thereof in the Registration Sub-district and Town and Island of Bombay and bears the same Collector's Nos. and Survey Nos. as the piece of land hereinabove firstly described and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the other moiety of the said private road in front of the land and hereditaments hereinabove firstly described and beyond that by the property formerly of Framroze Pestonji Pochkhanawala, and now of Tulsidas Tejpal, on or towards the West by the land and hereditaments hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the North and South by the respective portions of the said private road appertaining to lots Nos. 6 and 3A, sold at the said Auction Sale and immediately in front of the said respective lots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, at their Office, at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 253 BAGS OF JAVA WHITE SUGAR ARRIVED PER S. S. "DOGRA."

Under instructions from the parties concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Pamchand Hargovindas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the following lot of Java White Sugar by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 18th November, 1920 at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Sheth Devji Jethmal's Warehouse at Khanbazar.

253 bags Java White Sugar marked; R W A R O Bombay

Arrived per s s "Dogra".

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 502 BAGS OF JAVA WHITE SUGAR ARRIVED PER S. S. "PANDIT."

Under instructions from the parties concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Pamchand Hargovinddas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell the following lot of Java Sugar on THURSDAY, the 18th November 1920 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Warehouse of Devji Jethmal at Khanbazar.

| | |
|---|---|
| P W D Ralli | 75 bags |
| D Ralli | 427 bags. |
| | 502 bags. |

White Sugar arrived per s s Pandit.

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th November, 1920.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Jr Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 49 CASES JAPANESE FLANNELS, ENGLISH ALPACCA, JAPANESE POPLINS, ENGLISH WOOLLEN CASHMIR WASTING AND JAPANESE CHECKS ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the open ground opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Abdulla Alarakhia and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Memon Ebrahim Alias:—

5 cases each 40 pieces Yagal Flannel 27"—40/45 yards.

10 cases each 20 pieces Japanese Flannel No. A A quality No. 6013 White Cream 30"—45 yards.

5 cases each 20 pieces Japanese Flannel.

5 cases each 20 pieces English coloured superior Alpako 25"—60/65 yards.

5 cases each 50 pieces Japanese Poplin No. AA 30"—30 yards.

5 cases each 20 pieces Japanese Flannel No A A quality No. 6013 30"—45 yards of five kinds.

2 cases each 12 pieces English superior Woollen Cashmere No. J R 54"—30 yards

5 cases each 60 pieces wasting quality A A 28"—30 yards.

5 cases each 30 pieces Japanese check 28" 30 yards.

2 cases each 10 pieces English superior Cashmere No. 9 R R 47 45"—30 yards

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES LEOPARD CLOTH AND 1 BALE SALITO

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Ranji Karsondas and Co. and on account and at the risk of Thucker Karsondas Damodar.

3 bales each 40 pieces Leopard Cloth No. 16100, 47 inches 38 yards 13 lbs

1 bale 20 pieces Salito No 2400, 30 inches 66 yards 23 lbs.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable landed property situate at the Lohar Chawl, near Cranford Market.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th November 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction under the instructions from Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Sayani, the transferee of the morigage, under an indenture of transfer of mortgage dated 12th February 1918 made between Noormahomed Hajiboy the surviving mortgagee of the first part, Jankibai of the second part and the said transferee of the third part and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Jankibai wife of Pandurnath Madanji, the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and situate on the South side of Lohar Chawl Street without the fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay registered in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1167, New No. 1901, Old Survey No. 1149, New Survey No. 1813 and admeasuring one hundred eighty eight and a half square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 53 and now under C Ward No. 1045, Street Nos. 152, 154-156 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Ramji Chatoor on or towards the West partly by the property of Ramji Chatoor on or towards the North by the said Lohar Chawl and on or towards the South by the property of the said Ramji Chatoor and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors' tenants.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Attorneys for the said Transferee at their office at Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Company and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry. Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th and TUESDAAY, the 30th instant both days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) a the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cottonseeds, bags of wheat, bags of Linseeds bags of Ailseeds, bags of Herda, bags of gram, bags of turmeric, bags of toor, bags of Orid, bags of bajree, bdles of gunny bags, empty wooden casks, bdles of coir ropes, bdles of Jagree, bags of sugar, tins of oil, bdles iron bars, bags of sweeping grain, empty gas cylinders, Bdles of brass pots etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demands, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

### RICHARD & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. RICHARD AND READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Room at, Esplanade Road, (next to Messrs. D. McGregor)

A lot of very valuable household and office furniture, iron safes with stands, cargoes, diamonds, emerald and pearl ornaments, etc., etc.

The property on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE AT ESPLANADE ROAD, NEXT TO MESSRS. KALLI BROS.

Auction Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 24th November 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Auction sale of very valuable and artistic household furniture of John Roberts, Deji Kanji, and other well-known makers, chesterfield, drawing room suite, dressing chest of drawers, side boards, cabinets, dumnowaiters, dining tables and chairs, some plateware crockery and glassware pictures and etc. etc.

Messrs. RICHARD AND READYMONEY Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of November, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at above address the following furnitures consisting of rich sideboards, chesterfield, drawing room suites, hall lamps, gramophone, dining tables and chairs, dressing chest of drawers, marble tables, low chairs, wooden rocking chairs, easy chairs, teapoys, cane chairs washing tables, dinner wagnons, meatsafes, one handsome cabinet, vases, rich carpets, double bedsteads, mirror and plain, single and double door almirahs, writing tables, clock one shrity and electric table fan, a lot of crockery and glassware, few fancy pictures, cooking utensils and etc. etc.

The property of S. Shirk, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale date.

RICHARD & READYMONEY
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th November, 1920.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

IMPORTANT TO SHIPCHANDLERS, RAILWAY NAVAL AND MILITARY CONTRACTORS AND METAL MERCHANTS. SALE OF M. S. PLATES (SHIP PLATES).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 17th Nov. 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree.

On account and at the risk of Mr. D. Vora.

A large lot of M. S. Plates (Ship plates): sizes:—

(20ft. by 4 by 5.16), (20 by 4 by 7-16), (35 by 6½, 35 by 7½ by ½), (35 by 5½, 35 by 6, 35 by 6½, 35 by 7, 35 by 7½ by 9-16), (35 by 5½, 35 by 6½), 35 by 7, 35 by 7½ by 5/8in.) (35 by 5½, 35 by 6, 35 by 6½, 35 by 7, 35 by 7½, by 11-16) 35 by 6, 35 by 6½, 35 by 7, 35 by 7, 35 by 7½ by ¾in), (7 by 4, 8 by 3, 10 by 3 by 1in).

The goods can be inspected at the above Government Depot between 10 a.m. and 5.0 p.m. three days before the sale.

Full particulars can be obtained of the Controller (Sales) at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or of the Undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale. Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co
Auctioneers

Bombay, 16th November, 1920.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

80, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TIMBER MERCHANTS HOUSE BUILDERS, FURNITURE, MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

Auction Sale of 400 tons teak squares

On MONDAY, the 22nd day of November 1920 at 4 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs J. S MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Auction at Sewri Pond by order of Messrs. Haji Bachoo Vaniya and Sons.

Ex steamers lately arrived.

About 400 tons Rangoon, Bangkok and Moulmein Indian Second Class teak squares.

J. S. MODY & CO
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th November, 1920

### MESSRS. MUSSAJI JAFFERJI

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 19th November, 1920, at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—

A large quantity of brass old pig, aluminium pig, gun metal, zinc old saddles Lamps, Locks, Stores, Axespick head, Felt old, leather old shovels, old Gunny, old Canvas, Tin old Barrowswheel, Blankets old, Anvils of sorts, a large quantity of Tents I. P. Fluisnner outer and G.S 160 lbs, and walls cordagecotton, Steel cast scrap, iron wrought, steel mild scrap, Tools Bellows, Vices, Tape old Mamooties, Cordage Hemp, Enamel ware web old, Wool old, Knives, Spoon Boxes, Jhools, Rags, old cloth, sheets, Baskets, ground sheets, Pipe hose old Brass cooking pots, Daosootic, tanks, Wheels of sorts, Balance spring Boxes Timber firewod. Camp kettles, Drums, Bicycles, etc.

The conditions of the auction sale will be read at the time when the auction takes place.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

6226

### GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52 Medows Street Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 16th November, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned.

125 shares of the Alcock Ashdown and Co. Ltd.

400 preference shares of the Karimbhai woollen Mill Ltd.

200 Ordinary shares of the Karimbhai Woollen Mill Ltd.

135 shares Broach fine Count Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th November, 1920.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Bombay's Popular Picture rendezvous

CINEMA MAJESTIC

tram terminus GIRGAUM

presents

A. K. D. & Brothers Super Production

THE DESERT MAN

featuring the popular screen star

WILLIAM S. HART

The scenes in this picture are such that you cannot forget. Scenes of exquisite pathos and yet of overwhelming dramatic strength will haunt your memory always.

NEXT WEEK

A VITAGRAPH serial of Action

THE INVISIBLE HAND

featuring the World famous actor

ANTONIO MORENO

in a Smashing Serial that satisfies popular demand for a mystery and dectective story.

## AMUSEMENTS.

# IMPERIAL,

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

A MILLION-DOLLAR PATHE SERIAL

PRESENTS

JACK DEMPSEY-IN-DAREDEVIL JACK

TEN YEARS FROM NOW

You'll be telling your children and friends all about the best known man in the world.

IT WILL BE AN HONOUR

To have seen Jack Dempsey at such close quarters. To have seen him as a College Boy battling against odds! To have seen him as a romantic hero fighting unseen forces and doing Dare-devil, Thrilling Acts in the West, to have seen the rush and colourful atmosphere of the Oilfields. All in one Serial Picture will be so mething to talk about Dynamic story! Cyclonic adventure and high powered appeal will please Women and children in particular.

It's the most Spectacular, Sensational, Thrillingly Human Story that ever pulled Heart strings like a Bell rope.

HAROLD LLOYD
IN THE MILLION-DOLLAR PATHE COMEDY
FROM HAND TO MOUTH
IN TWO REELS

PATHE GAZETTE LATEST.

TIME:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily. MATINEES on Bank Holidays and Saturday at 5 p.m. and Sunday 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

# ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

A stirring patriotic drama

"The Pride of New York."

MAKING GOOD FOR UNCLE SAM

This lad needed neither influence nor money to win promotion. A rich man's son profits by industry and civility of a labourer's son. It's the boy that counts in the army.

ALSO A FINE COMIC

"THE WISH-BONE"

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

Prices. Re 1 8. Re. 1. As. 8 & 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

# TO-NIGHT!

MESSRS. K. D. AND BROTHERS
present

The Most Mystifying and the Most Sensational of All Serials, the

"SCREAMING SHADOW"

Opening 6 Reels—6000 feet

This Week

Absolutely the greatest and the Most Sensational, and ubtedly the Most Unusual and the Most Thrilling Serial ever produced, featuring the World renowned, internationally famous Stars

Ben Wilson and Neva Gerber

TO-NIGHT & FOR 6 WEEKS.

One Continuous Feast of Sensation, Thrills, Action, Mistery, Romance!

"The Screaming Shadow"

(30,000 feet)—15 Episodes.)

Programme includes: A screaming (1 Reel) Comedy "Over the Garden Wall" and the latest Topical Budget.

Four shows To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

# Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road).

STILL GOING STRONG

# Fillis' Great Circus

Location: Queen's Road at Charni Road Station Overhead Bridge

OUR THIRD
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

To-night! 9-30 p. m. To-night!

When a Reherche Programme consisting of all the Gems of the Circus Repertoire will be given.

"RAJAH"

The Country Bred Arab, purchased during our last visit to Bombay—has been carefully trained for the HAUT ECOLE by COL FILLIS' will appear mounted by MISS DAISY COOKE.

THE GREAT CLIQEUTS

In their classical Statue Act.

HAJI ALI.

The wonderful Egyptian Marvel, in new novel swallowing Feats.

NEW PONY ACTS!
NEW CLOWN ENTREES

Every Evening at 9-30 p.m

Matenees Saturdays and Sundays at 5 p.m

Children Half price to Matenees only

POPULAR PRICES

Booking at Rose & Co., Fort, BOMBAY.

# THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

An entirely new copy of

THE MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION

"QUO VADIS"

This remarkable film cost £30,000 to produce 5 000 Artists, 50 Horses, 50 Lions requisitioned to make up the cost. Produced by the CINES CO. of Rome.

# THE EMPIRE

To-day 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

The Delightful Pretty and Vivacious

NORMA TALMADGE
IN
"DE LUXE ANNIE"

A CROOK PLAY THAT IS DIFFERENT

"PATHE GAZETTE"

EMPIRE ORCHESTRA

The largest and finest Theatre Orchestra in INDIA.

# THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE SOLDIER HERO
THE SUPERMAN OF THE SCREEN

Maciste

In the most startling Drama

"The Helping Hand"

MACISTE is known as a strong man, he is strong both as an actor and as a man. In this Drama he goes through a series of amazing adventures which no synopsis of the film could adequately describe.

Messrs. K. D. AND BROTHERS
present

THIS WEEK!

A Dickens Drama

"BLEAK HOUSE"

For the picture version of the Novel, the Story of Lady Dedlock—the most dramatic of all the tales embedded in the book—has been chosen, the part of Lady Dedlock being taken by

Constance Collier

As the Hunted Woman who carries a dead secret in her heart!!
A GRAND DICKENS STORY OF LONDON FASHION AND THE UNDERWORLD!
A Fascinating Tale of Lady Dedlock's Secret.

"BLEAK HOUSE"

(6 reels 6,000 feet)

Adapted from the famous Novel of the Greatest Master Mind in fiction.

CHARLES DICKENS

TO-NIGHT!—THIS WEEK!

The Programme includes a one-reel comedy "Her Rustic Romeo" and the Latest Illustrated Gazette of the war. Topical Budget No. 473.

Four Shows To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m (S. T.)

# West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

## WANTED.

WANTED—STUDENTS for braining in Dispathy and examination for same by correspondence. Capital prospect of success a practice. For prospectus apply to the PRINCIPAL Institute of Dispathy, 178 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, enclosing 6 anna stamp for reply.

# COMMERCIAL

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

November 15th.

On Saturday last our market for ready cotton was slightly quiet and the offtake was reduced to about 2000 Bales. Owing to the continued weaker advices from America & Liverpool exporters are unable to continue purchases of Indian cotton @ the present prices.

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

15th Nov. 1920.

| Descriptions. | Export Rate. | Fine. | F.G. | Good. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B.G. Bengal | — | 218 | 211 | 199 |
| M.G. and Punjab | — | 2.5 | 216 | 199 |
| S.G. Oomra No. 3 | — | 2.5 | 240 | |
| Local F. No. 1 | — | 324 | 3.0 | |
| " No. 2 | — | 226 | 3.0 | |
| Southern No. | — | 6 0 | 415 | 39. |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc on the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th Nov. 1920.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | — | — | — | — | 4,510 Bales |
| [illegible] | — | — | — | — | 2,210 Candy |
| [illegible] | — | — | — | — | 24.5 " |
| [illegible] | — | — | — | — | 240 " |
| [illegible] | — | — | — | — | 1,010 " |
| [illegible] | — | — | — | — | 24 " |
| [illegible] | — | — | — | — | 2.2 " |
| [illegible] | — | — | — | — | 243 " |
| [illegible] | — | — | — | — | 180,241 " |
| [illegible] | — | — | — | — | 1.40 " |
| [illegible] | — | — | — | — | 2,0.1 " |
| [illegible] | — | — | — | — | 28 " |
| [illegible] | — | — | — | — | 60 " |
| [illegible] | — | — | — | — | 1.0 " |
| [illegible] | — | — | — | — | 67 " |
| [illegible] | — | — | — | — | 1.0 " |
| [illegible] | — | — | — | — | 2,4.0 " |
| [illegible] | — | — | — | — | 18,4.4 Yards |

### BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 15th & 16th Nov. 1920.

Market Nominal.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | — | — | — | — | 1 1 0 |
| Bank Attendance 2m/s. | — | — | — | — | 1 16 1/16 |
| Bill Attendance | — | — | — | — | 1 16 1/16 |
| Attendance Bills | — | — | — | — | 1.0 |
| Attendance | — | — | — | — | 1.0 |
| Attendance | — | — | — | — | 1.0 |
| Attendance | — | — | — | — | 1.0 |

Market Nominal.

### BOMBAY-CHINA TAEL MARKETS.

Daily Quotations Rs.

Nov 15th 1920.

| | Spot Rs. As. P. | Ast. Rs. As. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Bank | — — — | — — — |
| Bill | — — — | — — — |
| Bank | — — — | — — — |
| Bill | — — — | — — — |
| Bank | — — — | — — — |
| Bill | — — — | — — — |
| Bank | — — — | — — — |
| Bill | — — — | — — — |

### METAL.

Local rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations Nov. 15th 1920.

| | Spot Rs. As. P. | Ast. Rs. As. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Br. | — — — | — — — |
| Br. | — — — | — — — |
| Br. | — — — | — — — |
| Br. | — — — | — — — |
| Br. | — — — | — — — |
| Br. | — — — | — — — |

### OPIUM RATES

Nov. 15th 1920.

| | Spot Rs. As. P. | Ast. Rs. As. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Opium | — — — | — — — |
| Opium | — — — | — — — |
| Opium | — — — | — — — |
| Opium | — — — | — — — |
| Opium | — — — | — — — |
| Opium | — — — | — — — |
| Opium Country Rate | — — — | — — — |
| Opium Country Rate | — — — | — — — |
| Opium Country Rate | — — — | — — — |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Exchange Limited.

Bombay, Nov 15th 1920, 6 p.m.

| Local | Spot Rs. As. P. | Ast. Rs. As. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat White, Delhi 70-80 lbs. | — — — | — — — |
| " Do. Punjab 70-80 | — — — | — — — |
| Rajkot, Broken Gold | — — — | — — — |
| " Do. Do. Gold | — — — | — — — |
| Wheat, Broken Red | — — — | — — — |
| " Do. Do. | — — — | — — — |
| Linseed, Broken Seed | — — — | — — — |
| " Do. Do. | — — — | — — — |
| Cotton Seed, White 60-65 lbs. | — — — | — — — |
| " Do. Do. 70-75 | — — — | — — — |
| " Do. Do. 75-80 | — — — | — — — |
| " Do. Do. 80-85 | — — — | — — — |
| Rapeseed, White | — — — | — — — |
| Castorseed | — — — | — — — |
| Groundnut | — — — | — — — |
| Sesamum | — — — | — — — |
| Gingelly | — — — | — — — |
| Poppyseed | — — — | — — — |
| Nigerseed | — — — | — — — |
| Kardi | — — — | — — — |
| Safflower | — — — | — — — |
| Mustard | — — — | — — — |
| Bajri | — — — | — — — |
| Jowari | — — — | — — — |
| Gram | — — — | — — — |
| Tur | — — — | — — — |
| Moong | — — — | — — — |
| Moth | — — — | — — — |
| Urad | — — — | — — — |
| Rice | — — — | — — — |
| Wheat Flour | — — — | — — — |
| Linseed Cake | — — — | — — — |

### MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Nov. 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Gold ready | Rs. 28-7 |
| Bar Silver ready | Rs. 111 |

EXCHANGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| T T on London | 1-7 7-8 |
| D D on London | 1-7 15-16 |
| 3 M-st D. A. | 1-8 7-8 |
| D D on Paris | Fr. 470 |
| 3 M-st D.A. | ,, 505 |
| T T on Japan | Rs. 180 |
| 60 D-st D P | ,, 168 |
| American Cross rate | $ 3-37 3-8 |
| London Silver spot D. | 53-1-4 |
| " forward D. | 52-7-8 |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | per cent War Loan | 97 |
| 5½ | per cent War Bonds due 1920-23 | 99 |
| 4 | per cent Conversion Loan | 70 |
| 4 | per cent Termination Loan | 93 |
| 2 1-2 | per cent p a per | 50 |
| 4 | per cent Port Trust long dated | 62 |
| 4 | per cent Port Trust short dated | 64 |
| 4 | per cent Municipal long dated | 62 |
| 4 | per cent Municipal short dated | 64 |
| 4 | per cent City Improvement Trust long dated | 62 |
| 5 | per cent Municipal Taxes | 90 |
| 5 | per cent Municipal Sanitary 91 1-2 to 92 1-2 | |

BANK RATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay | 6 per cent |
| Bank of Bengal | 5 per cent |
| Bank of Madras | 6 per cent |

SHARES:—The market was fairly steady, chiefly on account of Bears covering sales.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS:—Ahd. Advance 2000, Ry. Cotton 1,010, Ry. Dyeing 2,995, Century 1,042 8, Cent. India 4,660, Colaba Land 2,575, Crescent 632 8, Currimbhoy 1,275, David 1,655, Ind. Bleaching 200, Ind. Malwa 677 8, Kasturchand 1,980, Kohinoor 3,560, New Great 887-8, Pearls 1,100, Phoenix 945, Shapurji 417-8, Simplex 815, Swan 1,055, Swadeshi 4,335,

MISCELLANEOUS:—Ahmd 765, Ry. Burma 650, Ry. Burma N. L. 207 8, Rs. Burma's Petrol 16 8, Ry. Tramway 597 8, Rs. Steam 377 8 xd, Bom. Cement 10, Ind. Cement 350 Katni Ord 232 8, Katni Def. 1150 New India Ins. 1 pr Shivajipur 36 Tata Ord 126 8 Tata D-ft 67 8, Tata Hydro 920, Tata Oil 230 Tata Bank 33, Sandhu Steam 8 dis.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council Elections, Cruickshank Road, Fort.
The mail steamer "Dongola" with the outward mails of Oct. 28 expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 18.
Elections for Indian Legislative Council. Cruickshank Road.
Municipal Corporation, 3-46 p.m.

## RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | H.M. | H.M |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail .. .. | 17.00 | 13.00 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) | 13.15 | 21.00 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) .. | 6.00 | 13.30 |
| Madras Mail .. .. .. | 9.40 | 21.15 |
| Poona Mail .. .. .. | 11.30 | 14.45 |
| Inter and 3rd Poona Express .. | 15.00 | 14.15 |
| Poona Express .. .. .. | 19.40 | 7.5 |
| Delhi and Lucknow Express .. | 8.00 | 21.30 |

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July, 1920 Standard time is given in all cases:—

| | Arr. H.M. | Dep H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay-Peshwar Mail .. .. | 14.00 | 15.00 |
| Gujarat Mail .. .. .. | 11.10 | 20.20 |
| Kathiawar Express .. .. | 7.45 | 20.45 |
| Past Passenger .. .. .. | 21.30 | 7.40 |

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road.

The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

## Domestic Occurrance.

DEATH.

DADY.—November 15th, Poona, Dady Nusserwanji Dady, Son-in-Law of the 1st Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., died at 10 p.m., at 4 Wanowrii Lines, aged 78. Funeral at the above address at 4 p.m.

### CITY'S MORTALITY

The total number of deaths in Bombay on Sunday was 92, as against 138 on the corresponding day last year and 109 in 1918.

### BAND AT P. V. MARRY GYMKHANA

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. H. Bow at 6-15 p.m., to-day.

### A LECTURE ON CHOWPATTY SANDS.

Thakur Govindsingh of Dayananda Anathalya (Agra) will deliver a lecture on why is India the Poorest Country in the World at 5-30 p.m., to-day on the Chowpatti sands.

### LECTURES ON BHAGWAT GITA.

Shrimat Paramahansa Parivrajakacharya Swami Shri 103 Swami Paramatmanandaji Mahamandaleshver Kashiwala will be in Bombay for a fortnight. Public lectures will be delivered on Shrimat-Bhagavad-Gita and Vedanta Philosophy from 10 a.m., to 12 a.m., and 6 p.m., to 7 p.m., (S. T.), at Muljibhai Dharmshala's Bungalow. Opposite Madhabag. Near C. P. Tank.

### BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A Council meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday next (20th Nov.) at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms, at 5-30 p.m.

The Annual General Meeting of the Committee will be held on Sunday, the 28th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to pass the annual report, to elect Office-bearers and representatives to the All-India Congress Committee Members are requested to return the voting papers before the 20th November 1920.

### ENGLISH MAILS

The Mail Steamer Narkunda with the outward Mails of the 4 instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m., on Sunday the 21st instant.

The Mail Steamer Karmala which left Bombay on the 23rd ultimo arrived Marseilles on Wednesday the 10th instant.

The Mail Steamer Khiva which left Bombay on the 16th ultimo arrived London on Friday the 12th instant.

The Mail Steamer Naldera, which left Bombay on the 30th ultimo arrived Marseilles on Saturday the 13th instant.

### ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF A COOLIE.

Babu Janki, a Carriage-Examiner's coolie, working at the Dadar Station of the G.I.P. Railway was found lying dead near the "B" Cabin on the local line, about 6 a.m. on Sunday. The deceased was on duty at the stationyard over night. About 10 p.m. the same night he had gone to Dadar Station to receive some of his relatives who were expected to arrive by the Delhi Express. But he was never seen again till the next morning when he was found dead.

### BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

Volunteers and other gentlemen who have secured signatures of voters of the City for Boycott of Councils are requested to return their papers to the Swarajya or Swadeshi Sabha as soon as possible.

Return postcards are posted to all the voters and they are found lying at various post office centres, so the voters are requested to take them away and post the reply card as soon as possible.

### WITHDRAWAL OF CANDIDATURE.

Mr. Harischandra Lakshmanjee Kowli writes to us:—

I beg to announce that I have withdrawn from the ensuing election of the Provincial Legislative Council, and to take this opportunity of thanking all persons who promised to register their votes in my favour.

# SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 25.

S S Karagola, Cutbush, Durban etc.
S S Calicut, Berkell, Hull.
S S Bahrein, Constantine, Swakim.
S S Orna, Moxan, Rangoon.
S S Algic, Chidly, Suez
S S Kenkon Maru, Nakamura, Calcutta.
The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.
S S City of Baroda, Haddy, Karachi.
S S City of Agra, Meria, Calcutta.
S S Khosrou, FeCraith, Jeddah.
S S Algic, Chidly, Calcutta
S S Chinkoa, DCruz, Calcutta
S S Hewie Maru, Damata, Calicut.
The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Saigon Maru for Kobe etc.
Steamer Marsaniello for Kobe etc.
Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Chakdara for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Bahrein for Red Sea Port.
Steamer Scindia for Liverpool etc.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 15.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London—50 lb dates M M and Co; 60 lb java sugar M M and Co; 375 cwt khismiss D Sassoon and Co; 2085 cwt goat skin D Sassoon and Co; 15 lb pickle Sassoon J D and Co; 444 cwt b horns G Suchidina and Co; 17600 lb woolen Bombay Africa; Trading Co; 50 cwt f fish mams R D Banaji Co; 275 cwt khismiss C Jevanlal and Co; 300 cwt r sultanas A Chagla and Co; 500 cwt r rapeseed A Drust; 200 cwt kurdee seed A Drust; 10 cwt mot car Grindley and Co; 175 cwt deer horns R A Dawjee; 60 cwt fish maws H A Mohmed; 729 cwt sullans red Campbell and Co; 10400 cwt hucce'd I Louise Dreftus 7122 cwt hucceed I Rally Bros; 2000 cwt linseed Straus and Co; 320 cwt khismiss C Jivanlal and Co; 588 cwt khismiss M Valchand.

S S Kashmir for London—3 cwt ivory H Rawjee and Co.

S S City of Baroda for Liverpool—138 cwt khismiss Lyon Lord and Co; 4020 cwt myrobalams C G Balwal.

S S Yetrofu Maru for Kobe 0-8.0 cwt dall flour B. Thakurdas.

S S Saigon Maru for Hongkong—225 cwt. gum E S Abdul Karim; 200 bales twist C Bamonjee and Co.

S S Saigon Maru for Osaka—700 bales cotton Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Yokohama—1000 bales cotton Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Kobe—200 bale cotton Yokohama K Kaisha; 800 bales cotton Yokohama K Kaisha; 7000 bales cotton N M Kabu Kaisha.

SS Burma Maru for Kobe 72 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales cotton G V Lunke; 300 bales cotton N Fatehbhoy.

S S Burma Maru for Osaka—2800 lbs paper Bank of Taiwan.

S S Scindia for Marseilles—4030 cwt morang ed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 21 cwt gum E Nowrojee and Co.

S S Scindia for Glasgow—1596 cwt yellow grain C Grindley and Co.

S S Scindia for Liverpool—10 cwt soap K E Khole and Co; 53 bales wool raw Mitsue B Kaisha and Co; 75 bales wool raw N Gokuldas and Co; 750 cwt khimiss C Jivanlal and Co; 7 bales wool raw D Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

November 15.

S S City of Agra from Mountreal Agents, W and A Graham and Co—3 cases automobiles; 564 steel plates; 207 bundles black steel pipes; 17 boexs automobiles tires; 1 barrel cut glass.

S S Jata Mendi from Calcutta Agents, W and A Graham and Co 5830 tons coal.

S S Chinkoa from Rangoon, Agents B I S N Co. Ltd—78058 bags rice; 412 pieces teak squares; 3748 packages teak scantling; 34394 pieces teak scantling; 3876 bundles teak scantlings.

S S Sofala from Rangoon Agents B I S N Co Ltd—103859 bags rice.

S S Yekorofu Maru from Japan Agents Nippon Yusen Kaisha—582 cases porcelain; 473 cases glassware; 44 cases cotton yarns; 284 bales cotton yarns; 29 cases cotton goods; 20 cases clocks; 11 cases sun silk yarn; 9 cases stationery; 43 bales paper; 513 bales news printing paper; 88 cases enamelled ware; 5 cases aluminum ware; 150 bags sugar candy; 1000 cases cassea; 16 cases tea; 20 cases china roots.

## TATA SONS WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

### ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

On Wednesday last a social gathering in celebration of the second anniversary of the Tata Sons Workmen's Institute of the Social Service League was held in the Tata Mills compound, Dadar Road Parel, Mr. J. Welsh, Manager of the Standard and the David Mills presiding. Mr. R. M. Daruvala, Manager of the Tata Mills Messrs. N. M. Joshi, K. J. Dubhash and S. G. Divarukhakar were among the present. The programme began with songs, by the children belonging to the half timers' day schools and students of the night schools. The Superintendent of the Institute gave a brief summary of the work done by the Institute during the second year of its existence, ending on 31st October 1920. After a programme of dialogues in English and Marathi by boys and girls and music having been gone through, prizes for drawing, paper-folding and clay-modelling to the boys and girls in the halftimers' day schools and for regular attendance to the students of the night schools who were employees of Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd. were given away by the chairman, who in his concluding remarks advised the juvenile workers to continue their education by taking advantage of the facilities provided by the Institute and make themselves better citizens and better workmen. The future was theirs and he hoped there were some would be managers among them.

## DECCAN MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

### ABSTENTION FROM ELECTIONS.

A meeting of the members of the Deccan Merchants' Association was held on 15th November at 9 p.m. in the Association Hall to ask the members to refrain from voting in the present Council election, Mr. S. R. Kelkar presided. Mr. K. B. Joshi moved the resolution asking the members to abstain from voting in the Council as the same has been boycotted by the candidates of the Congress Democratic party in obedience to recent Congress resolutions passed at the Special Session of the Congress held at Calcutta. This was seconded by Mr. V. B. Potdar in the same strain as that of the mover and supported by Mr. Gurjar Vaidya. The Chairman then put the resolution to vote which was passed unanimously.

# MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

## WHO IS TO ACT FOR MR. MASANI?

## DISCUSSION OVER TEACHERS' SALARIES.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MR. MASANI.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"I have the honour to forward herewith for the information and orders of the Corporation, a copy of an application, for six months' leave, from Mr. R. P. Masani, Deputy Municipal Commissioner. In doing so, I should like to place on record my appreciation of the valuable work done by Mr. Masani. Besides relieving the Commissioner of a considerable amount of routine work, Mr. Masani has inaugurated certain desirable changes in the departments under his control, particularly in the Market Departments. Mr. Masani returned from leave on the 25th of June 1919 and will be entitled on the 1st of April 1921 to one month and twenty-eight days' privilege leave together with special leave on private affair for four months and three days. I am of opinion that it will be in the interest of Municipal administration for Mr. Masani to be allowed leave in order to visit Europe, if it is possible to find a suitable officer to act for him during his absence. Without such an officer to assist him, the work of the Municipal Commissioner would become an impossibility. I am of opinion that no officer suitable to relieve Mr. Masani is at present available in Municipal service. It is possible but by no means certain that Government might be in a position to make available the services of a suitable officer for a period of six months. In the circumstances I request that I may be furnished with the orders of the Corporation on Mr. Masani's application for leave together with any directions the Corporation may consider fit to issue as to the filling in of the appointment of Acting Deputy Municipal Commissioner during that leave."

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved a proposition approving of leave being granted to Mr. Masani, and referring to a Committee the question of the filling in of the appointment of Acting Deputy Municipal Commissioner during that leave.

Dr. Sukhia said the Commissioner had said that Government might be in a position to make available the services of a suitable officer. He (Dr. Sukhia) said it was an insult to the country to suggest that no suitable Indian could be found to fill this appointment and that they should go to Government for the loan of the services of an I.C.S. man. He was against putting a Municipal officer in this place because he would be a tool in the hands of the Commissioner.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar, seconding the proposition, agreed with the views expressed by the previous speaker, and added it was not in the hands of the Commissioner to grant leave, and it rested with the Corporation.

MR. PETIT'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. J B. Petit said he did not understand how they could charge the Commissioner with arrogating to himself powers belonging to the Corporation when what he asked for was their orders in the matter. He thought the Commissioner had suggested the right course and he (the speaker) moved an amendment granting six months' leave to Mr. Masani and requesting the Commissioner to apply to Government for the loan of services of a suitable officer for a period of six months.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded the amendment.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said he could not put on the Commissioner's letter the construction which Dr. Sukhia and Mr. Kamdar had done. All that the Commissioner had said was that he was awaiting the Corporation's orders as to what he should do. In view of this, he (the speaker) could not understand the mentality of those who attributed sinister motives to a man who had written as the Commissioner had done.

Dr. M. C. Javle supported Mr. Petit's amendment.

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

The Commissioner said the enquiries he had made about the possibility of obtaining the services of an officer from Government showed that the prospects of getting one were not quite rosy. But if the Corporation wanted him to make inquiries officially he would do so. It was probable that they might be offered the services of a junior civilian such as an Assistant Collector. As to Dr. Sukhia's remarks, he was quite prepared to accept any man that the Corporation would suggest and he could trust. whatever his caste, nationality or occupation might be. It would be difficult to get the right man for a short period of six months and they had no alternative but to apply to Government.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna said that in view of the difficulty pointed out by the Commissioner the Corporation would be consulting its own interests in asking Government for the loan of services of an officer. He supported the amendment moved by Mr. Petit.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said the Commissioner's letter was a perfectly straightforward one. He, however, thought it would be wise to adopt Dr. Sukhia's proposition, for the best place where they could consider the details of the question of the appointment of Deputy Municipal Commissioner was a Committee meeting.

Mr. Petit's amendment, being put to the vote, was carried.

NEW SCALES OF TEACHERS' SALARIES

The Corporation resumed the adjourned debate on the further representation of the Schools Committee on the question of a revision of the salaries and allowances of the Bombay Municipal school teachers. At the last meeting, a proposition was moved by Mr. N. V. Mandlik, seconded by Dr. M. C. Javle sanctioning the proposals made in the Committee's letters for the revision of the scales of salaries of the teachers and other persons employed in the Municipal schools in charge of the Committee, and intimating to the Standing Committee that the Corporation would be prepared on its recommendation to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 157,000 for the year 1920-21 to meet the additional expenditure involved in carrying out the proposals.

The several grades as revised by the Schools Committee and recommended in the proposition are as follow, plus the war allowance which is to remain Rs. 16 on salaries below 40 and Rs. 17 on salaries above 40 p.m.:—

Untrained persons Rs. 30 p.m.; Qualified Teachers Rs. 35—1—55 p.m.; 1st Year Trained Teachers Rs. 25—1—½—65 p.m.; 2nd Year Trained Teachers Rs. 40—2—80 p.m.; 3rd Year Trained Teachers Rs. 50—3—110 p.m.

DR. VIEGAS' AMENDMENT.

To the original proposition, an amendment was moved by Dr. A. G. Viegas, seconded by Dr. M. B. Velker, fixing the scales of the salaries of the teachers as follow exclusive of the war allowance which should be paid at the rates proposed:—Untrained Teachers Rs. 35—1—55 p.m.; Qualified Rs. 40—1½—70 p.m.; 1st Year trained teachers Rs. 40—2—80 p.m.; 2nd Year trained Rs. 75—3—105 p.m.; 3rd Year trained Rs. 55—4—135 p.m.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala, resuming the debate, said the salaries recommended by the Schools Committee were not sufficient and did not constitute a living wage at all, in view of the 150 p.c. rise that had taken place in the price of the necessaries of life. He moved, as a middle course between the proposition and the amendment, the adoption of the following scales of salaries:—Untrained teachers Rs. 30; qualified teachers Rs. 35—1½—55; 1st Year trained teachers Rs. 35—2—65; 2nd year trained teachers Rs. 40—3—80; and 3rd year trained teachers Rs. 50—4—110.

Mr. Baman-Behram seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said the teachers should be congratulated on the fine spirit they had displayed by not going on strike. They were not getting salaries which they should. They did more intelligent work than clerks. He supported Dr. Viegas' amendment.

MR. JIJIBHOY'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy said the teachers should be paid the salaries they themselves had asked for. Even a brick-layer earned Rs. 2 per day at present and he understood the head "hamal" of the Corporation got more pay than the teachers. He moved an amendment suggesting the following scale:—Vernacular final Rs. 45 rising to Rs. 75; 1st year trained teachers Rs. 50 to Rs. 100; 2nd year trained teachers Rs. 55 to Rs. 125 and 3rd year trained teachers Rs. 60 to Rs. 150, with a war allowance and with the maximum to be reached in 20 years.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, seconding the amendment, said the question of money ought not to be allowed to have undue weight where education was concerned, for whatever they spent in providing for the means of education of children was not a loss but an investment which was sure to bear good fruit in years to come.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy, supporting Dr. Viegas' amendment, said they ought to pay liberal salaries to the teachers.

The Corporation at this stage adjourned to Thursday.

# HIGH COURT.

## APPELLATE SIDE.

### COWARDLY MURDER OF DEFENCELESS MAN.

### DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Basappa Porappa and three others vs. The King-Emperor.
*(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Lallubhai Shah.)*

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. F. K. Boyd, Sessions Judge of Belgaum. The four accused were charged with the murder of one Rachappa Fakirappa committed near chikmele in the Sarupgaon Taluka of the Belgaum District they were found guilty of murder and the Sessions Judge agreeing with the opinion of the assessors sentenced the first there accused to death, and the fourth was sentenced to transportation for life.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The case for the prosecution is briefly this:—

On Sunday the 13th June Rachappa, (deceased) and aboy called Malappa went from their village to Itgi to fetch Rachappa's young niece Hondawa to her mother's house for the gullawa holiday. Hondawa had recently gone to her husband's house at Itgi Rachappa and the boy Mallappa stayed the night at Itagi and on the following morning they started to return to Hannikeri taking Hondawa with them. Rachappa had borrowed a pony and Hondawa Rode it, while the other two walked. At the Tigadi nala Malappa and the girl changed places and they proceeded, Rachappa walking in front, then Malappa on the pony and the girl behind. A little further on, near a field the four accused who were all of Hannikeri were perfectly well-known to Rachappa and the others, came out from a hollow where they had been sitting and came in front of Rachappa. It was then about sunset. They attacked Rachappa with hatchets and he died immediately. The accused then ran away. The girl Hondawa and the boy Mallapa ran home weeping. They informed about the murder to the villagers. The Police went to the scene of the offence and after making due inquiries they arrested the four accused.

The accused denied all knowledge of the offence on behalf of accused Nos. 2 and 3 evidence of alibi was adduced.

The Sessions Judge observed that he did not think it possible to doubt their guilt and he did not remember in many year's experience to have seen a clearer case. Hondawa and Mallappa were true witnesses. The prosecution was not in a position to prove any definite motive. But motive evidence was never of more than secondary importance and in many cases it was impossible to prove motive. In the face of such direct evidence as there was in the present case, he attached no importance to the absence of evidence as to motive. This was a cowardly and clearly premeditated murder, ruthlessly carried out, by four armed men of one defenceless man.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the convictions and sentences.

Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## KARACHI AUTUMN MEETING.

### SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 13.

The second day of the Karachi Autum meeting again provided good sport, but th attendance was not so good as on Thursday The Sind Handicap, the big race of the day, was won by a neck by Birthday Clothes though an outsider. Cheho, who led the way to the bend, raced with the winner neck and neck down the straight. Quite Grave, the favourite, was never in the picture. The results are:—

GYMKHANA CLUB HURDLE.—Distance 1½ mile over seven flights, winner Rs. 1,000, Second Rs. 400, third Rs. 200:—

F. Hearson's Duty 11-4, Capt. Randall... 1
Mirahmed Khan's Cheho 11-10, Mr. Stewart ..... 2
T. A. Macdonald's Tallywarker 12-7, Collis ..... 3

Also ran:—Waltzaway 12-4, Highflyer 12-2, Piecrust 10-0 (cd. 10-2).

Won by half length, one length between second and third.

Time:—3 minutes and 7 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 33 for win, Rs. 7 and 8 for places.

MEDINA HANDICAP for second and third division Arab ponies.—Distance furlongs, Winner Rs. 1,000, second 400, third 200:—

J. P. Caesar and J. Fiske's Rare Find, 9-7, Brown ..... 1
Ahmed Hazamy's Grey Stone 8-9, Syed Saleh ..... 2
Ahmed Hazamy and Sattar's Battleaxe 8-13, Raymond ..... 3

Also ran:—Arabistan 8-1, Selim third 7-6, Counter Attack 6-12.

Won by a length, half length between second and third.

Times:—57 seconds.

Tote Paid Rs. 16 for win, 8 and 7 for places.

CLIFTON HANDICAP.—Rs. 1,000 for winner Rs. 400 second, Rs. 200 third, for ponies 14-2 and under:—

Sydney Smith's Stargazer, 8-8, Harrison 1
C G. Turner's Ayesha 8-9, (cd. 8-11), Brown ..... 2
D. A. Gibbon and W. Turner's Little Eva 10-7, Capt. Randall ..... 3

Also ran Warrior 8-11, Dadeal 7-8.

Won by one length, two and half length between second and third.

Time:—One minute and eight seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 9 for win, Rs. 5 and Rs. 7 for places.

SIND HANDICAP.—For third and fourth division horses, Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 250, Round Course:—

Aga Coochiek's Shah's Birthday Clothes 10-5, Brown ..... 1
Mir Ahmed Khan's Cheho 7-5, Brownlee... 2
Captain G. Scoones and Lieut.-Col. F. P. Nosworthy's Springbox 7-9 (cd. 8-10), Caretoxley ..... 3

Also ran:—Sandowla 9-2, Quite Grave 8-12, Jemima 8-1, Black Diamond 8-11, Black Hope 8-5 and Echelle 7-6.

Won by a neck, half length second and third.

Time:—2 minutes 39 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 12 for win, Rs. 7 and Rs. 21 for places.

PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance one mile for Country bred horses, Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 400, third Rs. 200.

Fazalpeera's Harni 6-7 (cd. 6-9, Brownlee 1
Hussan Hussain's Panjkalyan 8-0, Syed Saleh ..... 2
J. P. Caesar's Kate 8-4 ..... 3

Also ran:—Mishki 10-7, Bijli 10-10, Basho 7-12, Chini 7-12.

Won by one and half lengths, two lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 minute and 57 3/5 seconds.

Tota paid Rs. 30 for win, Rs. 11 and Rs. 40 for places.

GHIZRI HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs for second and third division Arabs, Winner Rs. 1,300, second Rs. 540, third Rs. 250.

J. P. Caesar and J. P. Fiske's Dimond King 9-7, Brown ..... 1
Abdulla Nagemesh's Bayard 8-9, Harrison 2
Ladharam Kewalram and J. P. Caesar's Auditor 7-3, Brownlee ..... 3

Also ran:—Peninsula 8-10, Contest 8-5.

Won by 2½ lengths, neck between second and third.

Time:—1 minute and 28 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 13 for win, Rs. 6 and Rs. 6 for places.

## NEW YEAR'S DARBAR AT PALITANA

The usual New Year's Darbar was held on Friday last, a little after 11 a.m. The Thakore Saheb remitted the Nazar paid by servants drawing a salary not exceeding Rs. 20.

With a view to minimise the inconvenience to the Jain pilgrims visiting Palitana, the Thakore Saheb has issued orders that the personal luggage of the pilgrims visiting this place from Kartik Sud 12 to Kartik Sud 15th (23rd to 26th November) this year shall not be searched and customs levied on the verbal declaration of the pilgrims as to their dutiable articles. He also ordered the closing of the Schools from Kartik Sud 14th to Kartik Vad 5th (25th to 29th November) making the school-houses available for them.

The local representative of Sheth Anandji Kalianji thanked the Thakore Saheb for these much needed substantial measures for the convenience of the pilgrims.

# M. C. C. v. VICTORIA.

## VISITORS IN SCORING VEIN.

## HOBBS' FAULTLESS 131.

Victoria—First Innings .... 274

M. C. C.—First Innings (For two wickets) ..... 343

(Reuter's Cricket Special.)

MELBOURNE, Nov. 13.
Recd. 1.15 p.m., Nov. 15.

The weather was warm and there were 26,000 people present when the overnight not-outs Hobbs (11) and Russell (13) resumed batting for the M. C. C.

Both batsmen opened confidently on a good wicket and runs came freely. The crowd enthusiastically applauded every scoring shot and they were lucky in finding Hobbs in one of his brightest moods. The Surrey crack registered his first century of the tour and was eventually out to a catch by Moyes off Ryder having gathered 131 runs in 213 minutes by masterly cricket without giving the shadow of a chance. Russell was caught by Mullet off McDonald for 49. Hearne and Hendren then struck up a partnership. Hearne playing slowly and cautiously and Hendren scoring freely principally by hard drives.

Scores:—

VICTORIA.

First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mayne b Parkin ..... | 43 |
| Park c Dolphin b Howell ..... | 0 |
| Willis l-b-w b Parkin ..... | 29 |
| Ransford c Woolley b Parkin ... | 0 |
| Ryder c Dolphin b Fender ..... | 8 |
| Moyes c Hendren b Parkin ..... | 19 |
| Lampard c Parkin b Woolley ..... | 111 |
| Liddicut hit wicket b Woolley ..... | 56 |
| McDonald b Dolphin b Woolley ..... | 8 |
| Ellis c Rhodes b Howell ..... | 2 |
| Mullet not out ..... | 1 |
| Extras ..... | 6 |
| Total ..... | 274 |

M. C. C.

First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hobbs c Moyes b Ryder ..... | 131 |
| Russell c Mullet b McDonald ..... | 49 |
| Hearne not out ..... | 89 |
| Hendren not out ..... | 77 |
| Extras ..... | 4 |
| Total (for 2 wickets) ..... | 343 |

## VICEROY AT GOALPARA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Viceroy's Camp, Sorbhog Nov. 13.

In the course of his reply to the address presented by the Zamindars of Goalpara on November 13th the Viceroy said:—I am glad to have had this opportunity of meeting you and of receiving your assurance of loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor and his Government. The substance of your prayer is for the transfer of your district to the province of Bengal. I do not propose to enter into any discussion of the arguments which you have adduced as I hope to convince you that the time is inopportune for consideration of this or any other question of territorial redistribution.

## NAGPUR CONGRESS.

### SUGGESTIONS INVITED.

The Secretary Provincial Congress Committee has addressed the following letter to the members of the Committee:—

Sir,—I have been asked by the Resolution Sub-Committee of the Nagpur Congress to forward to them particular subjects, we want specially to discuss in the subjects committee. I shall therefore thank you to let me know before the 25th November 1920, if your Committee wants to suggest any special subject for discussion and if so please forward the wording of the resolution and oblige.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee intends to run a special train from Bombay to Nagpur, delegates wishing to take advantage of the facilities will please communicate with the Secretaries immediately with the following particulars:—1. The Class they want to travel by. 2. The kind of fooding arrangement on the train. 3. Whether they would avail of the arrangements of the Reception Committee. 4. Whether they would stay in orthodox or western style.

Kambe Park Race Course, a cinder track for monsoon racing, has been leased by the Rangoon Turf Club for ten years. It will be remembered that the local Government recently issued a communique that no racing would be allowed next year at Kambe Park, which, since its inauguration in 1916, has been run as a proprietary Club. It is understood that the Turf Club will use it for the monsoon racing.

Mrs Bear, Chief Commissioner of the Girl Guides, arrived in Calcutta on Thursday.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Tuesday, November 16, 1920.*

## ECONOMIC OR POLITICAL?

The First All-India Trades Union Congress has met and dispersed, yet the strikes in Bombay are no nearer to a settlement, and the strikers are no better off than they were before. In so far as the aims of the strikers are concerned, the Trades Union Congress has been in the nature of a diversion, necessarily in favour of capital in a case where time is on the side of capital as it is in India at present, and must be for some years to come. It has been laid down as an axiom by the school of sociology of which Mr. A. R. Orage is the head that economic power always precedes political power; and we think that, if our readers will give serious thought to the matter, they will find the statement to be irrefutable. Absolute economic power has not yet been attained by Labour in England. It is only attained when every worker in a country is enrolled in a Trades Union, under discipline. Then the unions become blackleg—proof, and the proclamation of a general strike would mean the stoppage of all work of every kind. To attain that condition of power, the unemployed in any trade must be members of the Union of that trade, as much as the employed, and must receive the same pay in unemployment as in employment. In fact, that condition of power implies the complete reorganisation of Labour on a military rather than a commercial basis. Just as in the army a man is paid the same wage whether there happens to be work for him to do or not, so in Labour, run on the ideal system, he would be free from the terror of unemployment so long as he was willing to work, and held himself always ready to go and work, where work was needed, at the command of his Trades Union. And just as in the army, the incentive of personal profit is eliminated, and men seek promotion for honour, and improvement of their social status, not for gain, so it would be in industry under the new system.

The scheme is realisable, and it is on the way to be realised, but it can only be realised *after*, not before, the whole industry and commerce of a country has been organised completely upon Union lines. In England the large element of unemployment in the towns, recruited constantly from the as yet unorganised agricultural population, a percentage of non-union men in every trade, and the existence of a vast middle-class largely opposed to the demands of Labour, has made anything like a general strike till now impossible. The unemployed are in fact a most important asset of the Capitalist; and the maintenance of a large reserve of unemployed—i.e., potential "blacklegs"—is, manifestly to his interest, though as manifestly against the interests of the nation and the State. It is also to his interest to keep the agricultural industry from becoming strongly organised upon Trades Union lines. Those are the problems which face English Labour at the present time, after nearly a hundred years' successful effort, in the course of which the workers have acquired a certain share of economic power. But still they are far from political power. They still have to use the economic weapon—the strike—if they wish to achieve anything of importance. If political power had been attained the strike would be no longer necessary.

We leave our readers to imagine and decide to what extent India is behind England in this field of social development. Here organised Labour is in the position which it occupied in England eighty years ago; with this advantage that its leaders have in mind the experience and the ideals evolved by European Labour in its century of struggle with capital. This consciousness of European Labour in the background has been at once their weakness and their strength. While giving them, a proper sense of the immense importance of the Indian Labour movement to the welfare of their country, and the world, it has laid them open to the charge of being *doctrinaires;* and seems to us to have made them forget that at the present stage in the development of Indian Labour, it is more important to win every fight which Labour makes to gain improved conditions than to theorise about the Labour movement as a whole. The Trades Union Congress was a success, socially speaking; everyone concerned was pleased with its deliberations; India had the satisfaction of feeling that she was taking part in a great world movement; the Bombay strikers received compliments upon their determination; and when it was over everyone relaxed their efforts, feeling that a great thing had been done. But Capital meanwhile was laughing in its sleeve, knowing full well that such political palaver, while amusing all the opponents of Capital, the strikers included, served the turn of Capital by giving the employers time to complete their new arrangements as against the strikers. In a country like India with a vast supply of unskilled unorganised Labour ready to fill any gap in the ranks for wages which seem small to Capital, organised Laour is not in a condition to sustain a long campaign. A sharp, short fight alone can serve its purpose. Its power to dictate terms is limited to a few days—or at most weeks—and after that it must appeal for help to someone, either the Government or the public. It has to win its economic power, before it can assume the attitude of political power. Mr. Baptista realises the position, and, having appealed to the Governor in vain, is now appealing to the general public to support the strikers in their just demands. Believing as we do in the immense importance to India and the world of a movement which alone is capable of raising the status of the Indian workers, whose condition now is pitiful, we appeal to the general public to use every influence that may assist the strikers to secure a proper settlement.

## EUROPEANS AND "NATIVES."

A Calcutta contemporary brings to light the story of an assault by the European colliery manager of Signa Colliery in Dhanbaid, on a Bengali clerk. Briefly stated the facts are:—

Mr. Case, the manager of the Signa Colliery asked one of the clerks to work at night but he replied that he had already been overworked and could not work at night without food. Upon this, Mr. Case is alleged to have burst out into the abuse, "d——d swine" and pushed him down and when the poor clerk attempted to get up, Mr. Case, it is said, snatched away the rod for testing roofs from the hands of one of the men, subsequently accused, and gave him a blow on his head. The sight was too much for the firemen to bear. They surrounded Mr. Case and a scuffle ensued in which Mr. Case was reported to have got the worst of it. Though the plea set up by the defence was corroborated by independent witnesses and the prosecution story as to the assault was supported by the evidence of the complainant alone, still the clerks who were prosecuted on charges of rioting and assault were convicted under Section 147 I. P. C. and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each. On appeal, however, the High Court of Behar acquitted all the accused.

Stories of such assault on "Natives" have become far too frequent to escape the notice of those who are responsible for the good government of a country. Our readers will remember the most shocking details of terrible brutality to negroes by Captain Hawkins, a former officer in the King's African Rifles, which we published the other day, and the Nairobi High Court's sentence of two years on the culprit, with an additional fine of Rs. 2,000, for maltreating a negress. The more recent cases are those of the poor Muhajir who was horribly done to death at Cachgari in which Private Chilcote, the accused, was found "Not guilty" by the Muree Court-Martial, and of Gunner Chapman of the 8th R. G. A. who stood charged before the District Magistrate of Agra with causing the death of a punkha cooly and was acquitted, being declared "Not guilty" by Mr. Fred. Ellis, the foreman of the Jury on the old plea of "enlarged spleen of natives."

All these irresistibly bring before our mind the peculiar mentality of a class of Europeans abroad who deny the most elementary right of humanity to their fellow subjects. Over the Nairobi case the whole English Press expressed its indignation in unmistakable terms at the "almost incredible brutality of Captain Hawkins," which led to the death of a negro and the general opinion was that the sentence was not severe for the crime. But it was something at least to have got a conviction, which could not be got in the Cacha Ghari tragedy nor in the Agra case. It is difficult, indeed, to estimate the disastrous cumulative effect of such damaging revelations on the minds of the subject races and for the sake of humanity first and the prestige of British rule next, the Governments concerned should mete out exemplary punishments in proved cases of cruelty or homicide with a view to stamp out the class of men who are found guilty of such cruelties towards the native population of a country. The "Westminister Gazette" strikes a significant note by saying that this sort of treatment by Britishers "is quoted all the world over as typical of British methods," which human instinct abhors and which every true Britisher deplores.

The duty of the Governments of India and of East Africa does not certainly end there, as the mentality of this particular class of Europeon, especially those who wear the King's uniform, need a careful study. The fact is that men of Captain Hawkin's ilk ignore the essential factor of humanity in coloured people. That is where the trouble lies. And with a view to make them understand that even coloured people are God's creatures, as much as they themselves are, the only way to avoid repetition of such atrocities, is by issuing express instructions to the trying officers of the Crown to give exemplary punishments, whenever such hideous atrocities are perpetrated against the natives of a country. In this connection the Governments of both Lord Chelmsford and Major-General Sir Edward Northey, will do well to take a leaf out of the administration of Lord Lytton, Governor-General of India from 1875 to 1880, in connection with what is known as the "Fuller case", the incidents of which occurred in the year 1875. The facts of the case were:—

In the year 1875 one Sunday morning, Mr. Fuller, a pleader at Agra, was about to drive to church with his family. When the carriage was brought to the door, the groom failed to be in attendance but made his appearance when sent for. This so much enraged the penitent soul of Mr. Fuller, who was going to God's Church to pray for forgiveness for his sins, that he struck the groom with his open hands on the head and face and pulled him by the hair so as to cause him to fall down. Mr. Fuller and his family drove on to Church, the groom got up, went to an adjoining compound and there died almost immediately. The trying Joint-Magistrate of that station found Mr. Fuller "guilty" of "voluntarily causing what distinctly amounts to hurt" and sentenced him to pay a fine of rupees 30, which was to be paid over as compensation to the widow for the murder of her husband!

Whipped up by the Imperial Government, the local Government of the then North-Western provinces, now United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, asked the Allahabad High Court for an expression of opinion on the case. The High Court's finding was to the effect that the sentence, though perhaps lighter than what the High Court would have been disposed to inflict under the circumstances, "was not specially open to objection." It was then that Lord Lytton rose in his wrath and issued a circular which was a scathing condemnation of what had taken place and which evoked a storm of indignation among Anglo-Indians, whose megalomania of "prestige" of British rule has been notorious ever since the days of the East India Company. The passion excited by the Fuller controversy has no doubt died, but the document stands written in letters of gold to the indelible credit of Lord Lytton who took courage in both hands and wrote:—

"The Governor-General in Council cannot but regret that the High Court should have considered that its duties and responsibilities in this matter were adequately fulfilled by the expression of such an opinion. He also regrets that the local Government should have made no inquiry until directed by the Government of India, into the circumstances of a case so injurious to the honour of British rule and so damaging to the reputation of British Justice in this country."

* * * *

"The class of misconduct out of which this crime has arisen is believed to be dying out, but the Governor-General in Council would take this opportunity of expressing his abhorrence of the practice, instances of which occasionally come to light, of European masters treating their native servants in a manner in which they would not treat men of their own race. This practice is all the more cowardly, because those who are least able to retaliate injury or insult have the strongest claim upon the for-bearance and protection of their employers. But, bad as it is from every point of view, it is made worse by the fact known to all residents in India, that Asiatics are subject to internal disease which often renders fatal to life even a slight external shock. The Governor-General in Council considers that the habit of resorting to blows on every trifling provocation should be visited by adequate legal penalties and that those who indulge in it should reflect that they may be put in jeopardy for a serious crime."

Thus wrote Lord Lytton, fearless of consequences, as utterances of this nature were likely "to kindle the embers of the racial antagonism which are ever smouldering." It elicited a chorus of appreciation from the Indian Press as the famous order passed by Lord Dalhousie had done in a similar case in which he had successfully insisted on justice being done at the risk of tumult. "I circulate these papers," wrote Lord Dalhousie, "they are an instance of the principle that we should do what is right without fear of the consequences."

Will Lord Chelmsford or Sir Edward Northey rise to the occasion and at least try to redeem the honour and prestige of British rule, by taking such steps as will prove deterrent to such crimes and thus do bare justice to the cause of humanity?

## Notes of the Day.

**A Story of Conversion.**

Whatever may be the sins of omission and commission of the governing class of this country, they have a peculiar knack for getting round even the most irreconcilable sturdy nationalists (there are exceptions no doubt), and winning them over to their way of thinking. The members-in-charge of both the Secretariats have been known to be adept in this art of working miraculous changes in some of the Indian patriots. Just a short visit or invitation to lunch before a Council meeting to an Hon. Member moving inconvenient resolutions and casually (*sic*) mentioning that everything will be done regarding particular grievances, but that pressing the resolution would defeat its purpose—these tactics have worked wonders and otherwise implacable foes have been turned into docile friends. The latest story of this sort of conversion concerning an eminent member of the Viceroy's Executive Council is told by the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of Calcutta in its own quaint style.

On the 18th of March, 1919, the Rowlatt Bill, otherwise known as the Black Cobra Bill, was passed into law. As soon as the result of the division on the motion was made known, Mr. ——— handed over his resignation to the Viceroy. The text of the letter is as follows:—

"The passing of the Rowlatt Bill in its present form at a time of peace is a dangerous violation of the fundamental principles of jurisprudence and the constitution, a grave menace to the liberty of the subject and perhaps *marks the beginning of the end.* It is with deep regret, therefore, that I beg to tender my resignation of the membership of the Indian Legislative Council and beg that it may be accepted." (The italics are ours.)

Continuing the story the "A. B. Patrika" says:—

"Before he came to the Council on that fateful day (18th March) Mr. ——— had accepted an invitation to a dinner, at Government House to take place on the following day. On the 19th he did not attend the Council meeting. He, however, attended the dinner. The details of what transpired there are not known. But it is an open secret that his Excellency the Viceroy requested him to withdraw his resignation which he did. It was announced on the next day that Mr. ——— had withdrawn his resignation on 'pressing advice.'"

And to-day he is a "Great Man" guiding the nation's destiny.

**Economic Penetration in Syria.**

A study of the methods of economic penetration resorted to by the several beneficiaries from the war, would have been provocative of much amusement were it not for the grim tragedy underlying them. For instance, nothing could exceed the naivete of the following statement communicated by Reuter:—

"General Gouraud, French High Commissioner in Syria, has arrived in Paris for the purpose of examining with the Government various measures for the speedy reorganisation of economic life in Syria, Cilicia and Lebanon. In an interview with "Le Matin", General Gourand stated that these places offered immense possibilities for agriculture, cattle-raising and cotton-growing."

"The speedy reorganisation of economic life in Syria" is a very pious and laudable mission deserving of all success and it is also very satisfying to learn from the veteran general that "these places offered immense possibilities for agriculture, cattle-raising and cotton-growing." The Syrians are indeed to be envied for the paternal care which is being lavished upon them by a foreign Government and one is perhaps ineligible to ask in wonder at this zealous solicitude manifested by France, "Why do the Syrians chafe under the present system?" To those who are in the know as to the subtle methods used by Western powers for the industrial exploitation of helpless countries in the East and to those who are familiar with the hypocritical expressions and conventional cant adroitly employed by them to mask their machinations, the answer to the query would easily suggest itself. The High Commissioner for Syria's message simply means that France is vigilant and wakeful and would not lose a moment in making organised attempts to capture Syrian industries in the interests of Imperialistic France. The poor Syrians in common with many other "smaller nationalities" will thus have not only to bear the humiliation of political bondage, but will have to endure in silent and helpless agony the steady exploitation of their economic resources by French syndicates—and all this under the guise of doing good and "developing the economic resources of Syria."

**Student Movement.**

The working committee of the All-India College Students' Conference has decided to hold the first session of an All-India College Students' Conference at Nagpur at Christmas time. Even in normal days need for such an all-India institution for students, who are men of to-morrow, is great; but now in view of the recent developments in the political situation of the country such a conference becomes a necessary part of the national life and its importance can hardly be exaggerated. It is a happy sign of the time when the students all over India should assert their corporate existence and decide together the line of action that may be desirable in the best interests of their country. Let the students do this in a sober and judicious way under wise guidance.

**Problems to be Faced.**

Students have to face problems of great pith and moment as all Indians have to do at this critical stage. As the only section of the community which is not engrossed in self-seeking worldly aims the students' receptivity of higher ideals is more quick and effective, and gives tone practically to other sections of the community. How then can students persuade themselves to swallow unconcernedly the insults and humiliations inflicted upon their fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters? Development of the sense of right and wrong begins in student-life when unalloyed loyalty to ideals exercises a great influence in moulding their future life and naturally, therefore, they want to contribute towards exacting fair and equitable treatment from their unsympathetic rulers. It is a psychological truth that nothing tends so much to cement the bonds of unity and fellowship as participation in common suffering. Students as an integral part of the social fabric will rise and fall with other parts. We trust that the appeal for co-operation by the General Secretary of the Students' Conference will receive a whole-hearted response from all educational institutions.

**A Request.**

Will Mr. Balvantrao, the author of a letter on the Development of Indian Industry, which appeared in our columns on November 5th, kindly send us his address, which has been unfortunately mislaid?

**Charitable Donations.**

The officials and employees of the New Islam Mills, Parel, have sent us through the Secretary of the Mills, Mr. Vadilal H. Shah, the sum of Rs. 315, the result of a voluntary subscription towards the proposed Bombay Memorial to the Lokmaniya B. G. Tilak. This we have forwarded, as desired, to Mahatma Gandhi. A further sum of Rs. 262 collected by Mr. Hormuzji Cooverji Baliwala from the petty merchants of Bombay we have sent to Mahatma Gandhi to be used for any purpose he may choose, in accordance with the wish of the donors.

# TRAGEDY NEAR TRALEE.

## T C.VILIANS SHOTDEAD.

## ANXILIARY POLICE WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 15.

A Tralee telegram reports an affray in the neighbourhood in which two civilians were shot dead and two wounded. Several auxiliary police were wounded.

## EFFECT OF GOVERNMENT DETERMINATION.

### A LETTER TO LORD MAYOR OF CORK,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LATER.

The Government's determination to allow the Sinn Fein hunger-strikers to die, evidently convinced the Sinn Fein leaders of the futility of making more martyrs, consequently Mr. Arthur Griffith, the "Acting President of the Irish Republic", has sent a letter to the Lord Mayor of Cork expressing the view that eight hunger-strikers in the Cork gaol, who are seriously said to have fasted for over ninety days, have proved that they are prepared to die for Ireland and should now prove that they are prepared to live again for her.

## HUNGER-STRIKES IN CORK GOAL.

### REPORTED RESUMPTION OF FEEDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 15.

The prisoners in the Cork gaol, who have been hunger-striking since August 11th, have resumed feeding to-day. They seem to have suffered no untoward effects and all are expected to recover.

## OPERATION OF RESTORATION OF ORDER IN IRELAND ACT.

### MILITARY AND NAVAL AUTHORITIES TO TAKE POSSESSION OF RAILWAYS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 1 p.m.. Nov. 15.

The "Gazette" publishes a decree under the new Restoration of Order in Ireland Act empowering the military and the naval authorities to take possession of the railways in Ireland with a view to enforcing or prohibiting carriage of any passengers or goods on any railway.

## G LISH JOURNALISTS AMBUSHED IN TRAREE.

### TWO ASSAILANTS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 15.

Seventy men ambushed a party of English journalists with police escort, while motoring in the Tralee district. The attack was repulsed and seven assailants captured. It is reported that two assailants were killed and several wounded. There were no casualties among the journalists or the police.

### DETAILS OF THE AMBUSH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 15.

Seventy men ambushed a party of English journalists with a police escort who were motoring in the Tralee district. The attack was repulsed and seven assailants were captured. It is reported that two of the assailants were killed and several wounded. The journalists and the police sustained no casualties.

## RESTRICTIONS ON MOTOR TRAFFIC IN IRELAND.

### PENALTIES FOR ILLEGAL USE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 15.

It is officially announced that owing to the extensive criminal use of motor cars in Ireland, the owners' permits from December 1st will be valid only between six in the morning and eight in the evening except in Dublin and Belfast and only within a radius of twenty miles of the owners' residence. Moreover, owners of cars, illegally used, will be liable to severe penalties and confiscation of the car. Thus a car taken by force or intimidation will not exempt the owner from these penalties.

# CAPTURE OF SEBASTOPOL.

## ANOTHER BOLSHEVIST VICTORY.

## WHERE IS GENERAL WRANGEL?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.
Recd. 1 p.m.. Nov. 15.

Paris.—The Foreign Office has received a report that the Bolshevists have captured Sebastopol with great quantities of ammunition. General Wrangel and members of his Government were still in Sebastopol last night.

## FIERCE ASSAULTS BY BOLSHEVIK FORCES.

### GEN. WRANGEL RETIRES TO MAIN LINE OF DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 15.

Constantinople.—Heavy fighting is proceeding on the Crimea front, the Bolshevik superior forces pushing fierce assaults against General Wrangel's troops. It is stated that he has retired from the advanced position to the main lines of defence. It is understood that General Wrangel's fortifications on the Isthmuses are strong and well provided with artillery.

## ARMY SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE FOR MESPOT.

### TO BE TAKEN BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 15.

Replying to Col. McLean in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law thought it would be necessary to take the Army Supplementary Estimate for Mesopotamia before Christmas.

## REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY.

### TERMS OF ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 15.

Paris.—The British and the French Governments have definitely agreed upon the following procedure on the subject of reparations from Germany:—

Firstly, there will be a meeting of the Allied and German technical experts in Brussels to report to their respective Governments and to the Reparations Commission.

Secondly, the Allied ministers will meet in Geneva by February, the Germans attending in consultative capacity, to discuss the whole question, especially the total amount of debt and to examine Germany's capacity for payment.

Thirdly, the Reparations Commission will proceed in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles to fix the total amount and methods of payment.

And fourthly, there will be a meeting of the Supreme Council to examine all further methods to be taken, including the pledges and the sanctions. The approval of the other States, interested in this agreement, will be sought.

## CLAN GRAHAM BEING REPAIRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 15.

The steamer Clan Graham, which was beached near Flushing after the collision was holed on the starboard side under water. The prospects of patching the hole are favourable and apparently no discharge of the cargo is at present necessary. Tugs are in attendance and the weather is fine.

## DOMESTIC LOAN FOR FAMINE IN CHINA.

### FOREIGN BANKS SILENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 15.

Peking.—Failing to receive a favourable answer from the foreign banks, the Government proposes to launch a domestic loan of four million dollars secured on sur-taxes in order to aid the sufferers through famine.

The Sino-Japanese Association, consisting of Tokio business men, has taken up the collection of funds. A great national movement has started and three banks have already subscribed eighty-five thousand taels.

# ARMENIAN ARMISTICE.

## CONCLUDED WITH TURKS AND BOLSHEVISTS.

## THE PROVISIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 1 p.m.. Nov. 15.

Constantinople.—The Armenian Government reports the terms of the armistice concluded with the Turks and the Bolshevists. The first provides for withdrawal of the Armenians to the west bank of the Arpachai thus giving up Zangazur and Karabagh district and opening up a corridor for Turko-Bolshevik communications. The second provides for Turkish occupation of Alexandropol including a ten-kilometre radius pending peace negotiations while the third makes the Turks responsible for the maintenance of order and security of the inhabitants.

## BURYING UNKNOWN WARRIOR.

### INDIA'S REPRESENTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 15.

The representatives of India at yesterday's ceremonies included Sir Charles Bayley. Sir William Meyer deposited a wreath at the Cenotaph "from the Government, the Princes and the people of India." Illness prevented the attendance of the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Moulvie of the Woking Mosque as the representative of Islam.

The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar and Sir William Meyer are leaving to-day for the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva.

## MUSTAPHA KEMAL'S NEW OFFENSIVE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Nov. 15.

The "Daily Mail" learns from Constantinople that taking advantage of reported dissensions in the Greek army concerning the general election, Mustapha Kemal after an aeroplane propaganda has launched a strong offensive on the whole Brusa-Ushak front and that the Greeks have evacuated Yenisbehir Inegueul and Simav.

## TURKS CROSS GEORGIAN FRONTIER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Nov. 15.

Constantinople—A message from Armenian sources stated that Turks have crossed the Georgian frontier towards Batum and fighting is proceeding at Ardahan and Anzavour.

## ITALO-YUGO-SLAV AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Nov. 15.

Santa Margherita.—The Italo-Yuge-Slav agreement settling the adriatic question has been signed.

## CHINESE LABOUR FOR FIJI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Nov. 15

"The Times" learns from Suva (Fiji) that the elected members of the Legislature have introduced a motion favouring the introduction of Chinese labour for the purpose of meeting grave shortage on plantations due to the departure of Indians. The unrest at Lautaka has subsided sensibly and a strike is considered improbable.

## NEW PLAY OF TAGORE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. mid-night, Nov. 15.

A new play by Mr. Rabindramath Tagore is being produced at Frankfort-on-Main on November 27th

## CABLE ITEMS.

Constantinople.—The "Centurion" had arrived from Batum with Baku prisoners all well.

London, Nov. 12.—Clan Graham is on fire and is asking for immediate assistance.

The "Daily News" learns from Paris that among the dominion delegated who left for Geneva yesterday, an unexpected and interesting figure was Mr. C. B. Fry who is acting secretary to Prince Ranjitsinghji.

Sir Ronald Monro-Ferguson has been created Viscount on his relinquishment of the Governor-Genership of Australia.

The Duke of Connaught will leave for Nice on November 15th and he will not return to England before sailing for India from Marseilles.

In the Amateur Association Football match at Belfast to-day, England beat Ireland by four goals to nil.

# LATEST CABLES.

## GEN. WRANGEL IN DESPERATE STRAITS.

### SUCCESS OF RED TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 6-50 a.m., Nov. 13.
Recd. midnight, Nov. 16.

Constantinople, Nov. 12.—The situation of General Wrangels army is now desperate. The Perekop lines have been forced.

LONDON, 10 a.m., Nov. 13.
Recd. midnight, Nov. 16.

Constantinople.—Eighty thousand refugees from the Crimea are asking for transportation abroad, but transport is limited and it will probably be impossible to embark more than twenty thousand. The first refugees arrived at Constantinople this afternoon but they were not permitted to land owing to the congestion of housing and the scarcity of food. There light is most grave. It is hoped that France will come to the rescue and offer them an asylum in Algiers.

LONDON, 4-10 p.m., Nov. 13.
Recd. midnight, Nov. 16.

The latest Bolshevik communique claims that cavalry is advancing in the Crimea on a wide front and that the enemy is retreating in disorder blowing up military stores and burning food. Red troops have captured a large amount of militayr supplies, including three armoured trains.

LONDON, 10-55 p.m., Nov. 13
Recd. midnight, Nov. 16.

Constantinople.—Bolsheviks pierced General Wrangel's front on Nov. 11th. The situation is most grave and the evacuation of the Crimea will be most difficult.

## GEN. TOWNSHEND'S HELP SOLICITED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1/10 p.m., Nov. 14.
Recd. midnight, Nov. 16.

The General Wrangel has telegraphed to Genera Townshend who is contesting Wrekin in the bye-election as an independent, asking him to take over command of the army in the Crimea to fight the Bolshevists. General Townshend says it is for the electors to decide.

## BOLSHEVIST NOTE TO BRITAIN.

### COUCHED IN ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. midnight Nov. 16.

According to the "Daily Telegraph," Government has received an unexpected Bolshevist note which is an extraordinarily lengthy document consisting of no fewer than five thousands words and couched in most violent, abusive and provocative language. The Note charges the British Government with doing its utmost to compromise the trade and peace negotiations and to favour aggressions against the Soviets in Persia and other countries. The "Daily Telegraph" remarks that if Lenin is not desirous of the success of peace negotiations the note may well have this effect.

## BRITISH POLICY IN PERSIA

### "THE TIMES" DEMANDS EXPLANATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. mid-night, Nov. 15.

In the course of a leading article "The Times" demands fuller official explanation as soon as possible of British military policy in Persia. "The Times" declares that the statement in the Commons that the prospect of early ratification of the Anglo-Persian Agreement has not been affected by the collapse of the Persian Cossack division conflicts with its information to the effect that Persian authorities despite contrary assurances persist in assuming that the agreement implied some sort of protection and if they are not protected there may be no ratification.

The paper asks if the Government of India's recent statement with regard to the employment of British in north-west Persia to clear out Bolsheviks is correct or authorised; otherwise the Imperial Government ought to disown it and reprove the Government of India for saying so. The paper also asks under what estimates and on whose authority the British disbursed sums in Persia for payment of troops as stated in Government of India's statement.

## AGA KHAN AND MIDDLE EAST POLICY.

### CHARGE OF INCONSISTENCY REFUTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. mid-night, Nov. 15.

"Malabar Hill" writing in "The Times" replying to Lord Sydenham's letter quotes from the Aga Khan's book to show that the Aga Khan was opposed to a forward policy in the Middle East and that he has therefore not changed his views expressed two years ago The writer challenges the statement that overseas service is popular among Indian soldiers, who he declares desire to return home especially from Mesopotamia.

# THE STRIKE SITUATION

## ARREST OF 56 STRIKERS

## SEQUEL TO ALTERCATION IN TRAM-CAR.

Yesterday, the fifty-seventh day of the Post and Telegraph strike and thirty-ninth day of the Tramway deadlock was marked by a sensetional incident which led to the arrest of about fifty-six of the strikers.

It appears that about 11-15 a.m. while the tram-trailer No. 213-14 was proceeding from Girgaum towards Flora Fountain, a novice of the company, who was issuing tickets in the trailer, had an altercation with a passanger over a ten-rupee note when an ex-tram-conductor (No. 264, now on strke.) who was travelling as a passenger in the same car intervened. Consequently the altercation grew worse. In the meantime a police patrol-car came upto the spot, and the striker was arrested. The news of his arrest soon reached other strikers who had assembled at the Esplanade Maidan and many of them went to see their arrested comrade, and to know why he was arrested, but before they reached the spot, the man was brought to the Police Chowki; so the men returned to their usual meeting place at the Maidan. Immediately after this, two more strikers wanted to board a car at Bori Bunder; but before they could do so, the new employees of the Company pointed them to the police who arrested and took them in their custody. This incident attracted a big crowd of people and the strikers assembled near the Maidan. Many rowdies too, took this opportunity to display their rowdyism and a shower of missiles was pelted at the police officers and the cars passing along Crinckshank Road. Inspectors Mayne and Klein and Superintendent Sykes and Carter arrived there and sent for Mr. Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate and Mr. Boyd, Commissioner of Police. The crowd of the pedestrians and the rowdies now began to thicken every minute, while the strikers retired to their usual place, at the eastern side of the Maidan behind the bunyan trees. A car No. 173 was at this time going along Crinckshank Road, and a number of stones were thrown at it from the crowd. Deputy Inspector Stroke was hit at the knuckles of his left hand. By this time, Mr. Boyd and Mr. Walker, Deputy Commissioner of Police came to the spot. The men all of whom had by this time gone to the Maidan, were addressed by Mr. Boyd who told them that as they did not behave properly they should disperse and go home. Mr. Oliveria came down about this time, and he also told the men to dispurse adding that he would give them five minutes to do so. One of the men told Mr. Oliveria that the Police should disperse first and that the men would then go. Mr. Oliveria said he was not to be dictated by the men. The man then told others not to go whereupon Mr. Oliveria ordered his arrest, and it was done very quickly. He was taken into custody and brought to the police station. At this stage, Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, Mr. R. S. Pandit, Bar-at-Law, and Mr. Deshpande and some other pleaders also persuaded the men to go away and not to defy the law, adding that if they had any grievances they could be ventilated when the case against the arrested man was heard. Obedient to the instructions of Messrs. Nariman and others, the men made a move and proceeded towards Dhobi Talao where a cordon of the Mounted Police blocked their way. Consequently the men stopped there, and Mr. Oliveria went there and again asked the men to disperse. But as the latter showed reluctance to do that, about 56 of them were arrested and the rest were driven towards Girgaum by party of the Mounted Police.

## STRIKERS SENTENCED FOR ASSAULT.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Mr. Frank Oliveria, third prtesidency magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Newby charged Ramdulari and Rambharas, two tram-conductors, on strike, and Shanker Sumar a milkman with being members of an unlawful assembly the common object of which was to commit mischief and criminal intermidation and with rioting and voluntarily causing hurt to Shankar Kashinath, a tram conductor.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution while Mr. R. S. Pandit, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. Shah pleader, defended the third accused.

The story of the prosecution has already appeared in these columns.

All the accused pleaded not guilty. Accused No. 1, said that he was only passing along Thakurdwar while he was arrested. Accused No. 2, stated that he was passing by the same place when he noticed a disturbance. He received a blow from a stick and was running away when he was arrested. The third accused said ihe went to Thakurdwar to distribute milk. There was a disturbance and he was arrested.

AWARD OF SEVERE SENTENCES.

The Magistrate held that the case for the prosecution was true and that all the accused were guilty on the charges framed against them. He convicted them and sentenced the first and the second accused who had been in custody since 26th of October, to two months' hard labour each on each of the charges. Accused No. 3, who was bailed on the 27th October was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the charges.

The Magistrate whilst sentencing the third

(Continued on next page.)

# AN OPEN LETTER.

### TO PLUTOCRATS AND EMPLOYERS OF LABOR.

Sirs,—If Pharos had espoused the cause of workers, and wielded his powerful pen on their behalf, he would have caused a flutter in your dovecotes. But as he has not condescended to do so, I a puny dwarf with many shortcomings take up the role of a giant like him. High and mighty Sirs, you who live on heights, where no poisonous gas issuing from chimneys of factories and mills pollute the salubrious air, where the gentle lapping of the waves with their invigorating briny smell lull you to an undisturbed sleep, and where the incessant discordant noise of tram-cars and vehicles, do not overexcite your highly sensitive and delicate nerves, have you ever given a thought to those slaves of yours who are the causes of your riches and wealth? Have you ever thought while enjoying luxuries in season and out of season, that grace your dining tables glittering with rare chinas beautiful decanters and glasses whether Ramji or Abdul the worker in your mill has his fill of rice and dal or curry? Have you ever given a passing thought while lying on a smooth velvet bed, and covered with the softest warm rug whether Tulsea, or Sakina, the humble spinner in your factory has even a torn and soiled blanket to cover herself and her brats? Do you consider yourselves the children of God and them the children of the devil? Then why this utter indifference to their [illegible] remember if they all co[illegible] bound to do in a few ye[illegible] now awaking from thei[illegible] ies you will be nowher[illegible] that the Czar of Russi[illegible] money and millions of [illegible] to the fury of the work[illegible] fatherlinese [illegible] to nau[illegible] Who saved the British [illegible] during the war? Not you even though you contributed handsomely towards the war fund and loan with that very money which the workers earned for you, but the sons and brothers of the workers, who withstood the Germans at Marne, and died in thousands on the burning sands of Mesopotamia. They are men while you sad to say are parasites. Just now the Government observes a benevolent neutrality, but let the day come when the workers are fairly well-educated, and [illegible] they have their own Indian Smillies, [illegible] Wedgewoods and then see if the Governme[illegible] stoops to neutrality. Either it will have to massacre all the workers by grapeshots and bombs from aeroplanes or sternly advise you to come to terms. Even if they are destroyed, you will not benefit for where will you find others, and you will be damned beyond redemption in the next world as the couse of so much slaughter. You think yourselves very fine in your costly raiments and motors, but who protects your well-nourished persons, fine raiments, and fast motors? The humble worker. Is not the policeman with his meagre wage of Rs20 per month, and his tiresome duty of eight-hours in sunshine, rain and dark nights his daily tussels with rogues and hooligans, his plucky efforts to catch desparate burglars which sometimes cost him his life, a worker serving you and protecting your property? Is not the soldier also a worker who protects you from a foreign invader so that you may enjoy your fabulous wealth. Is not the agriculturist a worker who tills the ground and gives you the choicest grain, while he assuages his pangs of hunger with the coarsest? What right have you to demand the services of the whole world at starvation wages? You may perhaps feebly try to answer that you have invested your lakhs and persuaded others of your kind to invest their lakhs and so expect to live handsomely, but will your lakhs buy back the life of a worker who is killed in an accident in your factory? Do you even try to provide decently for the family of the victim who has fallen a sacrifice at the altar of your cursed idol of worship viz mammon. You even do not allow human beings to breathe the pure aid bounteously given by God. You pay men and women such starvation wages that they are forced to live indens where they get more of the Carbonic Acid gas to breathe in, than the pure air, and thus after exploiting the labors of thousands of human beings, and amassing lakhs and crores, when the auspicious occasion of the marriages of your son arrives, you with a magnificent show of philanthropy give a lakhs or two in charity for which your name is trumpetted throughout the whole length and breadth of the land as a veritable second Hatim Tai. The world is not the world of yesterday. Please remember that God's will works very slowly but with deadly precision. In Satyaga (the golden age) it was the Brahmin the man of saintly character and learning who ruled. In Tratiya (the silver age) the Kohtriya the warrior the protector of the weak against the might of the unjust strong ruled supreme. In Dwaper (the bronze age) the Vaishu the beneficent temporiser kept the equilibrium between all classes and pleased all, but in kaliyuga (the iron age) the Sudra, the worker, the honest down trodden drudge the disfised toiler, the hewer of wood and drawer of water will have his chances. I do not count there cycles by any special computation. They are dixerent in different religious. For fear of living iyou out I close my letter exalted Sirs whose motto at present seems to be "I am the monarch of all I survey. There is no one my will to dispute." with the earnest prayer that henceforth you will be a little more merciful and humane.—Yours, etc.

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

Bombay Nov 15.

## BOMBAY STRIKERS MEETING.

### MR. BAPTISTA'S ADDRESS.

The following is full text of Mr. Baptista's address to a recent meeting of strikers:—

I have asked you to meet me here to-day in order to explain to you the present situation, and take counsel with you as to future action. Before I do so I feel it is necessary to take the public into confidence as even some of our friends imagine that I have made only one attempt to settle disputes by arbitration. The fact is that settlement even without arbitration is feasible if the employers are really disposed to discuss the demands on merits. "Where there's a will, there's a way." The petroleum lock-out was settled without delay as the employers having a world-wide outlook on account of their world-wide business adopted business principles in coming to conclusions. They gave and took and I trust their policy will be rewarded by the contentment of the men and satisfactory work. I have said to petroleum workers *"Nimak Haram,* if any one will not work with will and heart." I could have easily brought almost a state of affairs which would have "imminently and dangerously affected" the general interests of the community such as the Governor postulates before he intervenes. I was told by the petroleum employers that if the lock-out did not end the next day the mills would have to close and profiteers would ply their trade. As a matter of fact the price of kerosine oil was doubled. The whole Presidency would have had to suffer. Bombay would be in the throes of agony. The Police would be overtaxed as also the Honorary Magistrates. The oil companies could afford to look on without concern as their business is Goliathan in size spread all over the world. I declined to make confusion worse confounded and insisted upon the men accepting the terms which seemed to be fair and reasonable. My reason for alluding to this is to convince Bombay that the spirit which animates me is not the spirit of war, but the spirit of peace with honour.

POSTAL AND GAS DEADLOCKS.

The very first day of the Postal strike I offered Mr. Sam's arbitration. I said Government should authorise Mr. Sam's and myself to inquire into the cost of living of postmen in Bombay, and accept whatever recommendations we made conjointly. If there be any points of difference, these should be referred to arbitration of any independent and impartial citizen. More than once I repeated this offer in the first week or two and suggested three names: Mahatma Ghandi, Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, and Sir Dinshaw Wacha. At the meeting at Shantaram's Chawl I offered to accept the arbitration of Mr. Natarajan, I rely on the Postmen's budget which I submitted to the Postal Committee. It is corroborated by the report of Government expert. The millowners have now increased the percentage of allowances.

So far as the Gas workers strike is concerned the points of difference seemed to me so small that I offered Mr. Burch to sent the men to work unconditionally if he would take back the strikers. At that time the position was this. Mr. Burch had engaged stokers and pledged his word to employ them permanently. I could not advise the men to go back without the stokers. As a matter of fact the lamplighters went on a strike only on condition that the stokers too struck work. At a later stage, the pledge did not stand in the way for Mr Burch wrote to me that he could not even try to get rid of his bond to the new stokers unless he was assured that the old stokers would resume work unconditionally. As I had offered to do so, this sounded strange to me, but on personal discussion I discovered that Mr. Burch meant that the stokers should return without requiring the other strikers to be taken back. This would be desertion which I could not sanction or recommend. Mr. Burch at that time said that he could not take all as he could not find work for all as his superior staff required rest of a fortnight for having been overworked during the strike. Some kind of work could not therefore be undertaken in the absence of the requisite supervision. But he could not give me any assurance as to the length of time or the re-employment of every striker. More than a fortnight has now elapsed. I am quite willing yet to abide by my original offer. There's no necessity here for Government intervention or arbitration except to persuade Mr. Burch to re-employ all the strikers. The black legs must go.

In many parts there are no lights—thefts, house-breaking and robberies have occurred. In some parts there are lights, but they are so weak that they scarcely make darkness visible. The company has contracted to have lights of specified intensity. I forget the candle power. I believe it is 50 or 60, but the present light is not even one candle power. The Corporation as trustees are committing breach of trust in not enforcing the contract. The reservation of strikes clause cannot operate for over a fortnight. Besdes the full staff of lamplighters as I understand are not at work. The fact is that light is bad because the gas is bad. Incompetent stokers produce bad gas. The illuminating power is therefore bad. The gas may even be mixed with air. Without good stokers the gas produced by extemprised stokers is not good in quality or quantity.

TRAMWAY CO.'S OBDURACY.

The Tramway Company will not enter into negotiation with the Unions. We wrote to the company stating the demands of the men. They replied they will deal with the men. But the men prefer to negotiate through the Union they have formed. Every striker is a member of the Union. We do not know whether the Directors are acquainted with the men's demands. Mr. Pestonji had not even read my letter in the "Chronicle" enumerating the demands I have already stated to H. E. the Governor that Mr. Mehta's conversation with Mr. Pawar and myself disclose excellent basis of settlement. I am not at liberty to disclose what was stated. Sir Stanley Reed no doubt knows what they are, and yet his paper published that the men will return unconditionally if their leaders have any influence over them. This sort of tactics is not calculated to inspire any confidence. The lies contained in Mr. Quinn's letter only aggravate the exasperation. In order that the public may know the nature of the demand and compare them with the Company's present offer I will enumerate them here once more:—

(1) The Company offers Rs. 27 a month plus 25 per cent. plus bonus of Rs. 5 a month. I ask Rs. 32—5 a month plus 25 per cent. without bonus. There is no difference in cost to the Company if the bonus is not a will-o-the-wisp as the men allege. To earn the bonus the men must work 28 days a month. One day less or a fine renders the bonus forfeited. Few ever earn it. The men therefore look upon it as "humbug", but Mr. Pestonji pretends it is a magnet that attracts men to work regularly. Yet he complains of 50 per cent. absenteeism. Why should this magnet be required in this Company only. How can absenteeism be consistent with the magnetic power of the bonus. The men are right. The bonus is deceitful. They seldom earn it—and then at the expense of health.

(2) The increment offered is Rs. 3 after two years and Rs. 10 more at the end of the third year. I ask Rs. 5 after one year, and a further Rs. 10 at the end of the third year. But I am quite prepared to modify it to make it 3 plus 3 plus 3 plus 6 with retrospective effect. This means an average increment of less than half an anna per day for the first three years re present offer and thereafter Rs. 2 per man per mensem. But this would be a great inducement to put in four years' service.

(3) The Company pretend to offer 31 days leave on full pay. This is moonshine. The men get no leave at all. What the Company really does is this:—If the men work 23 days a month they get two days extra pay. This is called leave on full pay. This would make 24 days a year. To this is added seven days pay at the end of the year. But if a man worked 27 days instead of 28 he would get no extra pay. The Company professes to allow for absence on sickness; but the men smile at it.

I have asked for one day off every week. It is not right to make a man work from day to day without intermission. I am willing that the bonus should not be consolidated provided a man is not required to work more than 24 days a month to earn it and that no fine should deprive him of it and that 25 per cent. shall be added to the bonus as to the wages. I am willing that for every month of 24 days the men should be allowed 2½ days leave with pay so that in one year this would be 30 days leave on full pay, instead of the Company's offer of 31 days.

(4) I do not object to any one being prosecuted for cheating but it must be a real case of cheating. I have not seen one case of men travelling without ticket. I am afraid this charge denotes some leakage somewhere. All I require is some safeguard against rash or false charges.

(5) The workshop men demand to be placed on the same terms as the G. I. P. Railway Workshop men.

(6) The B class inspectors should have the same pay as the A class inspectors. They do the same work. Why should they not get the same pay. It may be they are not as well educated as the A class men, but the pay is for work done. Equal pay for equal work.

I understand that the Company is practically prepared to concede all these points. Why don't they do so? Secrecy is mischievous. It is better to put things in black and white. The Company has given me their assurance and the men will return to work. The public will now be able to judge who is responsible for prolonging the strikes—every one of them.

LINE OF FUTURE ACTION.

Having cleared the air of the fog prepared by misleaders I come to the important business of future action. I propose to do this:

(1) To give an ultimatum that if the strike is not ended within one week from the publication of these terms in the "Chronicle" we shall be at liberty to withdraw the terms now offered and make further demands.

(2) I propose to start a Messenger Service at the end of the period of the ultimatum, in imitation of similar service in London. I propose to have 20 receiving offices. I propose to post messengers at 50 different places. These messengers will receive letter or letters on following terms:—(a) For starting immediately 8 as. per letter; (b) for starting after half hour 4 as. per letter; (c) for starting after one hour 2 as. per letter and (d) for starting within 2 hours half anna per letter. These letters will be within the second exception to Section 5 of the Postal Act. The time for receiving letter by the 50 messengers will be announced later, but it will be different in different places to suit the requirements of the locality. Suggestions from merchant's will receive full attention. We shall also undertake to collect Bills, or deliver parcels on terms to be agreed upon.

(3) I propose to keep 500 men for this service. So far as the rest of the strikers are concerned I propose to send to their homes as many as wish to go to their village home. Please communicate with Mr. Dalvi giving your full address in the village. The exodus will begin at the end of the ultimatum. Those who wish to remain in Bombay I propose to find employment for as many as possible. Those who cannot find employment will receive such allowance as can be given from the subscription of those who will not suffer you to be broken by hunger or starved into humiliating submission.

TAXIES TO COMPETE WITH TRAMS.

(4) I am trying to see if we can import into Bombay some of the taxies plying at Ahmedabad. If we do this will be the first step towards floating an Omnibus Company to compete with the Tramway Company. This may give some employment to Tramway strikers, but this requires time. However every effort will be made to expedite matters.

TELEGRAM TO MR. LANSBURY.

In conclusion I must congratulate you all on your excellent behaviour. So excellent is your behaviour that even the Governor does not think the general interests of the community imminently or dangerously affected. You have certainly behaved much better than Englishmen would have done under similar circumstances. I propose to carry my appeal to the Labour of the whole of Europe to recompense you for the loss you have sustained during the strike. I do not know what the response will be, but I believe it will be a good one in order to forge the link of Union between Europe and India. I propose to send the following cable to Comrades Lansbury and Saklatwalla.

"Postmen on strike 60 days, Gas workers 50, Tramwaymen 40. Employers striving starve strikers into surrender, but men holding out admirably. Can you raise subscriptions in England and Continent from Labour merely to show sympathy with Indian Labour and forge a link of Union. Effect would be excellent: Move Parliament."

## THE GOLDEN TEMPLE.

### SIKH COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

A deputation of Sikhs attended on the Lieutenant Governor yesterday afternoon and made the following representation regarding the management of the Golden Temple at Amritsar:—"On the advent of the British Raj a committee was appointed by Government to manage the Golden Temple and attached Gurdwars at Sri Amritsarji with the advice of the then Sirdars. But, unfortunately, that committee has ceased to exist and the Sikh public is not satisfied with the existing arrangements. Government has already expressed its desire of handing over the management to representative Sikh Committee. So we respectfully propose that the following provisional committee may be appointed to propose rules for the future management of Sri Darbar Sahib and attached Gurdwars (in a manner acceptable to the Panth) and meanwhile to supervise the management of the institutions."

The proposals put forward by the deputation were accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor. The deputation consisted of twelve gentlemen including Sardar Nihal Singh, Chief Justice of the High Court, Patiala, Bhai Fateh Singh, head Granthi Golden Temple, and Sundar Singh Majithia. The provisional committee recommended by the deputation consists of 36 members, which includes many prominent Sikhs of different parts of the Punjab.

The Maharaja of Patiala was present at the interview.

## THE STRIKE SITUATION

(Continued from previous page.)

accused observed that he had no pretence of an excuse to join the disturbance except that he like the two other accused was a Pardeshi. He had joined them from a sheer spirit of mischief.

## STRIKE IN MILLS.

Out of the 5000, operatives of the Jacab Sassoon mill who had gone on strike on Saturday, about 1500 returned to work yesterday, and partial work of the mill was going on during the day. But the report of the strike in this mill caused the workers of three other mills of the E. D. Sassoon group, namely the Alexandra, the Rachael and E. D. Sassoon mills, also to down tools yesterday.

The workers of the Turkish Dye works at Mahim belonging to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. are also reported to have gone on strike demanding a gift of cloth like the mill-operatives.

## VICEROY'S INTERVENTION URGED.

The Marwari Chamber of Commerce at their meeting held on Sunday resolved "to urge H. E. the Viceroy to intervene immediately to settle the disputes between post and telegraph men now on strike and Government as the present state of affairs is inflicting a great loss on the merchants. Further, this meeting is of opinion that the time scale of pay suggested by the Postal and Telegraph Unions is reasonable, but in case Government cannot accept it entirely the matter should be referred to the arbitration of a committee of local men."

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, Nov. 14.

The western disturbance passed away eastwards from Kashmir. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bay Islands. South-east Madras; local in Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma.

The chief amounts are:—Tinnevelly one inch; Pamban two; Negapatam four; Trichinowoly one and half; Cuddalore five.

Forecast. Slight extension Northwards in east Madras.

Sir Logie Watson, who had been put forward by the United Provinces branch of the European Association for election to the Legislative Assembly, has been returned unopposed.

## COMPULSORY BIBLE TEACHING.

### PROTEST BY WILSONIANS

### PRINCIPAL'S HIGH-HANDEDNESS CONDEMNED.

Yesterday evening a public meeting of the Wilson College students was held at the Marwardi Vidyalaya Hall, for the purpose of deciding the course to be adopted regarding the compulsory Bible teaching at the College. Long before the appointed time the hall was packed with hosts of past and present Wilsonians and the boys of the Wilson High School. The dismissed Wilsonians were given enthusiastic ovations when they entered the hall. Mr. F. J. Ginwalla presided.

REPORT OF STUDENT'S COMMITTEE.

At the outset a report was submitted by the Committee appointed by the students of the Wilson College at a public meeting held in the same hall on the 20th of September, last. The report went to show that on the deputation applying to wait upon the Principal, the latter appointed an inconvenient time just when the terminal examination was approaching. The committee however, unmindful of that waited upon the Principal in a deputation. Several members of the deputation including the ladies could not be present. The reply that the deputation received from the Principal was that the practice of compulsory Bible teaching could not be discontinued—it being the primary motive of the mission in starting the college. After that the Principal individually asked some of the members whether they would boycott the scripture class. He issued notices to several members of the committee refusing without giving any reasons re-admission to the College. The guardians of the lady students were recommended to transfer their wards to other colleges.

The Principal then issued a notice on the last day of the first term to the effect that the authorities desired to make it clear that scripture instruction was part of the regular curriculum of the College, that it was assumed that students who applied for admission or sought to continue in the College were aware of that fact and that the submission of their names for enrolment was understood to imply their intention of working in harmony with all the rules of the College.

SUPPORT OF PUBLIC OPINION

After that the Committee addressed a letter to the Principal asking from his reasons for the summary expulsion of the eleven students. But no answer was received. The Committee wrote to the Principals of various colleges inquiring about possible accommodation that could be made for the students who would leave Wilson College as a protest. And hopeful replies were received from all of those colleges including St. Xavier's College. The Committee was also promised that the question would be taken up in the new councils and papers like the "Bombay Chronicle" the "Kesari" and many other vernacular dailies and periodicals supported their cause. The "Times of India" the "Indu Prakash" and the "Dnyandaya" on the contrary grossly misrepresented the facts and some of them attributed the movement to the Brahmins in the College which mis-representation was condemned by the Committee. At the end of the report the Committee made an appeal to the students to sympathise with them in their hardships It was stated that the only "fault" of the "thirteen" for which they were dismissed was that served the students as their representatives.

PRINCIPAL'S ARBITRARY ACTION CONDEMNED

Mr. N. N. Lalla then said that the report of the Committee had been read to them, in the course of which their dismissed comrades had made an appeal to them that if they had any feeling for them (the dismissed students) and if they had any self-respect, they should follow their footsteps and leave the College. Continuing he said it had been very well known to the Principal of the Wilson College that their side of the case had been published in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" but as yet the only reply to their criticism was published in an obscure paper like the "Dnyandoya" which very few people read. By this act the Principal had done an injustice not only to the students but to the public at large. The Principal had also disgraced himself by dismissing the eleven students who waited upon him as the representative of the students. However, he was glad that the eleven martyrs were accommodated in other colleges. He was very glad to know that St. Xavier's College had promised to accommodate them. Referring to the Principal's notice he challanged the College authorities to produce the rules of the College which enacted compulsory Bible teaching.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The chairman then moved the following two resolutions which were carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting accords to the eleven students who were served with notices refusing re-admission for the new term the rights of the Wilsonians with regad to this meeting and such ones as would had a bearing on the movement.

This meeting reiterates the resolution of the last meeting namely 'that in the opinion of this meeting of the Wilson College students the compulsory attendance for non-Christian students at the Daily Bible Class is wrong in principle and harmful in practice and therefore this meeting respectfully urges upon the authorities the necessity of making such attendance voluntary.'"

The following resolutions were also carried unanimously:—

In view of the fact that the students' deputation to the Principal had neither taken nor even suggested any active step to the general body, this meeting emphatically condemns the unjust and arbitrary action of the Principal in refusing re-admission to several members of the deputation.

That a petition as under, signed by the Wilson College students be sent to the Senate.

The students of the Wilson College assembled in meeting declare that they do not consider attendance at the Daily Bible Class obligatory upon them under regulation No. 151 of the Bombay University, and further declare that the new notice of the Principal dated 5th October regarding the attendance at the Bible Class is in direct contradiction of the said regulation, and that therefore while awaiting the Senate's reply they request the Principal to make arrangements to keep a record of the attendance at lectures in the course prescribed by the University.

LETTER TO THE SENATE.

In the draft of the letter to be sent to the Senate contains an account of the genisis and growth of the movement against compulsory religious instructions. During the days of the Ganpati festival a number of students residing in the College residence resolved to install the sacred image on their own account and for their own observance. The day before the ceremony of installation the Superintendent of the residency, suddenly burst upon them and peremptorily ordered them to remove the image. The manner of his speech astounded the students but what exasperated them most and made them feel that their religious sentiments were outraged was his most provoking declaration that he was "a bit of a Mahomedan."

It was also stated that the Principal in a recent notice had declared that instructions in Bible formed part of the College curriculum, while the students held it to be an infringement of the regulation No. 154 of the University of Bombay.

FATHER BLATTER THANKED.

The Chairman at the end remarked that they had met their to devise some means for defending the liberty of conscience. He was astonished that a few followers of Christ had taken up such an intolerant attitude in the Wilson College. The attitude of the Principal was in his opinion, simply injudicious. If a college were started in England would Mr. Mackenzie like his children to be compelled to study the Avesta, the Gita or the Koran.

Continuing he said they should be thankful to Father Blatter of St. Xavier's College for making himself an example to Christian teachers by allowing the Wilsonians to get admitted in his college. The speaker still hoped that the Principal of the Wilson College would reconsider the measure and would not allow students to resort to extreme measures. The Principal had failed to point out what rule justified the compulsory attendance in Bible Class.

NATIONAL COLLEGE TO BE STARTED.

To the students he said that they should exhaust all constitutional means before resorting to any extreme step. Referring to the establishment of a new college the Chairman said, they were going to start a private college as soon as possible and one Hindu gentleman had promised him a donation of two lakhs of rupees, while Mr. N. N. Lalla had secured a magnificent donation of six lakhs.

Mr. Lalla then proposed a vote of thanks to the chair which was carried with acclamation. The meeting then dispersed.

## Official and Personal.

His Excellency accompanied by Mr. R. M. Maxwell, Private Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, Captain A. K. MacEwan, Captain C. Brooke-Short Captain C. J. Brigg, Lieut. K. H. Grant, R.N., and Captain J. H. Carmichael. Aides-de-Camp have arrived at Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, on the morning of the 11th November.

## THE DALAI LAMA.

### FRIENDLY VISIT BY BRITISH OFFICER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 14.

The following communique is issued:—In response to several requests by His Holiness the Dalai Lama and his ministers that a British Officer may be allowed to pay a friendly visit to Lhasa, the Government of India have deputed for the purpose Mr. C. A. Bell, C.M.G., I.C.S., Political Officer in Sikkim, who is well known to the Dalai Lama. Major R. S. Kennedy, I.M.S., is accompanying Mr. Bell. The party left Gyantse on the 8th November.

## BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

### ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES.

A "Voter" writes to us:—

The 6th instant was the day of great excitement to the Bandra public. For the last few months there was a constitutional agitation against the Municipal Board and specially against the President Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, and consequently "B" Ward, where Mr. Rajaram stood for election, was the seat of interest. There were two seats and 6 candidates. Mr. Rajaram was elected as second member; Dr. Tendulker, M.B.B.S. who competed with him lost the seat by two votes. At the time of recording votes the latter alleged to Mr. Rajaram that false and wrong votes were being recorded in his favour, and these were objected to. The Polling Officer was Mr. Javerbhai Motiram (Accountant, Parel Workshop, B. B. & C. I. Railway). In "B" Ward there were nearly twenty voters who are working in Parel Workshop and Mr. Javerbhai, it is alleged, was seen with Mr. Rajaram Tukaram a night previous canvassing votes for the latter. Dr. Tendulker, it is understood, has filed a suit against the Municipality giving all the above details and requesting the Court to allow him the full inspection of the voting papers and counterfoils etc., where many more irregularities and false voting are expected.

The case has been fixed for the 23rd instant.

## SIR H. BUTLER AT MUTRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

On Friday his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor arrived at Mutra. An address of welcome was given to him by the Municipal and District Board at the Victoria Park. In the evening, he gave a dinner party. In reply to the address presented by the Municipal Board his Honour Sir Harcourt Butler said that he had no time to study the question of tolls on the Jumma Bridge, but he assured them that he would approach it in a spirit of sympathy. He would also bring their requests for improvement of their sanitary schemes to the notice of the Sanitary Board. In reply to the appeal by the District Board for financial support his Honour said that the whole question of local Self-Government will before long be in the hands of minister and probably one of the first acts of the new Government will be to go into the whole question of local finance with a view to place it on sounder lines. His Honour, after witnessing *arti* at the Bisram Ghat, left for Lucknow.

## HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

At a public meeting held to enlist public support for the hospital for children, which was recently started in Madras by Mr. C. B. Rama Rao, retired District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Lady Willingdon presiding resolutions were passed welcoming the appearance of an Institution which has for its object the study and treatment of the diseases peculiar for children before, during and after birth and expressing the opinion that the institution deserves support of the Public, the State and the Corporation of Madras. The institution, which supplies a long standing want, as known as Lady Willingdn Hospital for Children.

Dr. Gilbert Slater and Messrs. M. C. Rajah and K. Ramanujachari have been appointed members of the Labour Advisory Board, Madras.

The Regulations for the Auxiliary Force have been approved.

Major General Burnett Stuart and Brigadier General and Mrs. Depree have arrived at the Madras Goverument House. There was a small dinner party at the Government House to meet the Hon. Mian Muhammad Shafi, member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Sir Henry John Ludlan Stanyon Kt. C.I.E., M.D., Bar-at-Law, Lucknow, has been returned unopposed for the European constituency of the United Provinces Legislative Council.

# Correspondence.

## A MISNOMER.

To the Editor of "the Chronicle".

Sir,—You deserve to be thanked for stating with clarity what it is that Mahatma Gandhi is preaching and has been accepted by the Indian National Congress. The word that is used is Non-Cooperation, but it is a manifest misnomer. The expression is a purely negative one. But the policy of the Mahatma is one of positive and constructive action on national lines. Therefore a merely negative expression is a misnomer. All the same it has come to stay and we shall have to understand by the negative expression more positive than negative. Your exposition in a note on the 5th instant is on that account very opposite and even more so on account of the letter published a day earlier over the signature of one Mr. Banaji. The movement of Non-Cooperation is really one of *self-reliance*. The advice given in the name of Non-Cooperation is that we ought to throw away that spirit of dependence which forces us to accept any outrage on our national honour as the price of security. It is because we have found that such a security has in its accompaniment the possibility of such outrages, that we are asked to despise that security. With that reservation, there is nothing negative or destructive (Non-Cooperation has to remain non-violent) in the policy of Non-Cooperation formulated by the Mahatma and enjoined by the Congress.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

## "THE NATIONALISTS AND THE CONGRESS."

To the Editor of "the Chronicle".

Sir,—Since the epoch-making resolution of Non-Cooperation was passed in the special sessions of the Congress at Calcutta, leading figures in the different provinces of India are giving their deep and earnest deliberation to the interpretation of the above-mentioned resolution. Diversity of opinion especially among those who are not prepared to acquiesce in whatever Mahatma Gandhi has to say without first giving it their independent and original thought is a clear unmistakable indication of their inability to carry out all the items of the resolution whole-heartedly. It has resulted in some resignations of able and conspicuous Nationalists whose hearts must have rent to resign their places in the Madras Provincial Congress Committee. The Deccan Nationalists, however, divergent their views may be from those of the Mahatmaji, have already decided to abide by the decision of the Congress. The Bengal Nationalists have also acted in a patriotic way. It is praiseworthy of them. Thus the unity of action, if not of feeling, is maintained by the majority of the leaders.

The general consensus of opinion is certainly in favour of Mahatma Gandhi is a fact which none, who cares to consider the grand success of the tours of Mahatma Gandhi, can deny. But the general apathy and dilatoriness that is evident in almost all provinces will show that the hearts of the Nationalists are not with the Mahatmaji. With whatever vigour and enthusiasm the leaders and workers of different provinces may push on the work of the carrying out of the items of the resolution, they cannot command the same sympathy and implicit faith which they once did. The disharmony between their inner conviction as to the utility of the Councils and their words has stripped them of the influence and the charm that they once possessed. If the Deccan Nationalists have attached greatest importance to the mandatory nature of the resolution and withdrawn their candidature even contrary to their conviction as to the utility of the Councils and impracticability of withdrawal of children and suspension of practice, the Madras Na[illegible] while accepting the mandatory nature of the Congress resolutions refused to work in honesty for the success of the movement. Thus the work is partly reduced and the work, if the success of it is to be measured by the results at hand, is not going on in full swing.

Now if the mandatoriness of Congress resolutions is resolutely to be maintained, in my humble opinion it is absolutely essential that a vigorous educative propaganda on a gigantic scale should be undertaken for some length of time so that when the time for the Congress to pass such a controversial resolution will come, the delegates must be ready, nay, even be impatient to see it unanimously passed. If the Congress resolutions, on the other hand, are merely to be advisory, the importance of the Congress is belittled and united action becomes impractical. If the unity of action is to be maintained it is but necessary that individual sacrifice alone on the part of those opposed to the resolution be regarded as a sufficient evidence of their loyalty to the Congress. But to insist upon their taking an active part in what they oppose will throw them into an insupportably false position. My humble proposal, therefore, is that the resolutions of a most controversial character when placed and passed in the Congress for the first time be regarded as recommendatory and if they are passed next year again, they should be mandatory. Again when such a resolution includes a series of items, every item thereof should be separately put to vote as the delegates who favour one or two items and are opposed to the rest have no option, but to vote for the entire resolution.—Yours, etc.,

S. K. G.

Indore, Oct. 20.

## FITNESS FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the series of questions in Mr. B. S. Banaji's letter on "The Political Situation", published in your issue of the 5th instant, I venture to give the following reply without making any unnecessary comments:—

Mr. Banaji's first question is:

"Are we quite prepared to have complete Home Rule, without the British Government?"

I shall handle the question first according to Mr. Banaji's own argument. If, as he believes, a hundred and fifty years of British Government in India have failed to prepare us for "complete Home Rule", then certainly this British Government is professedly a failure. Looking to the vast progress that the world has made during the last hundred years, such a Government deserves at once to be replaced by a more progressive Government, if by this time it has not fitted us to rule in our own country.

But it can be unhesitatingly affirmed that the education and training gained in these 150 years, of the British rule, and particularly the awakening of the last five years, have prepared this country for at least that amount of Home Rule, which is now considered the due of even such nations as the Beduins of Arabia and the Kurds.

If by being "prepared for complete Home Rule" Mr. Banaji means the power to stand against foreign aggression, does he seriously believe that the most selfish policy of complete disarmament of the British Government, or its latest phase, viz., "the Esher Committee's Report", is likely to prepare Indians against such foreign aggression, even for a hundred years to come under the yoke of a foreign Government?

So my reply to Mr. Banaji's first question is certainly in the affirmative. Mr. Banaji seems totally to forget that this country has a history extending over at least three thousand years, during which it has developed a great civilization of its own, and has produced hundreds of eminent statesmen, patriots, soldiers and leaders as distinguished as any produced in any part of the world.

(2) "Have we a large number of first class statesmen and politicians?"

Does Mr. Banaji really believe that all the Viceroys, Governors, European members of Councils, Commissioners and Collectors, who are or have been ruling this country, are or have been "first class" statesmen and politicians? Can most of them be put even in the third class in English politics? It can on the other hand be unhesitatingly said that India has produced and will produce at least the requisite number of statesmen and politicians of at least the same calibre.

(3) "Have we perfect unity of races and religions which would remain permanently among the crucial test of unforeseen discordant events?"

To this my reply is—Have Ireland and South Africa, which are integral parts of the British Empire, stood "permanently the crucial test of unforeseen discordant events?" Can any one under the sun foresee the result of any events which are professedly "unforeseen"? The State of Palestine is a recent creation of the League of Nations. If this mushroom state with its conflicting interests of three religions and half a dozen races can pass this test, why not India?

(4) "Have we perfect tolerance of differences of opinion, social, religious and political?"

Surely Mr. Banaji must be knowing that in a large number of Native States, Hindu Chiefs rule over a large number of Musalmans, and Musalman Chiefs rule over still larger numbers of Hindu subjects. These States have rarely been the scenes of such Hindu-Musalman antipathy and friction as is experienced in British India. On the contrary Hindu rulers have always respected the feelings of Musalman subjects and *vice versa*. Was "perfect tolerance" such as Mr. Banaji yearns for, known in the Western world only a few generations ago? India on the other hand has never known anything like the St. Bartholomew's massacre in which thousands of Protestants were killed in Paris in one night or the burning of Catholic and Protestant "heretics" at Tyburn or the horrible massacres of the Jews in Russia in the beginning of the 20th century.

(5) "Have we cultivated true patriotism and character building?"

Has any Western nation produced higher types of patriotism and chivalry than Rana Pratap of Mewar, or Chand Bibi of Ahmednagar, or to come to more recent times, than Arabindo Ghose, Gokhale and Tilak and last but not least Mr. Gandhi? What right has Mr. Banaji to question the patriotism and character of a nation which has produced such personalities?

(6) "Have we developed the true spirit of self-sacrifice?"

The reply to this question is practically covered by that given to the preceding question. However what is Mr. Banaji's idea of self-sacrifice? What was it, if not self-sacrifice, which drove rightly or wrongly hundreds of young Bengalees to court internment, imprisonment, transportation and even hanging? What is it if not self-sacrifice that is driving thousands of young students to-day, rightly or wrongly to give up education and thus mar their future prospects?

(7) "Are our millionaires using their wealth for the amelioration of our country?"

This is absolutely an irrelevant question inasmuch as the rich merchant class, as a class, has in every country and in every age been noted for its lack of patriotism. However, what has Mr Banaji to say about the crores donated in the last few years by Hindus, Musalmans and Parsis—the Palits, the Azams, the Tatas, etc., for educational purposes?

(8) "Have we got a sufficient percentage of education among the people?"

If we have not, who is responsible if not the same British Government which can spend endless crores on its white services, its armies, and its foreign adventures in land-grabbing? However this is not the only reply to this question. It is more to the point to ask, how many of the Barons who wrested Home Rule from King John, could even sign their own names? What was the percentage of education in France when the Third Estate was established? What was it even in England, when the bloodless revolution of 1688 took place?

In conclusion I should earnestly request Mr. Banaji and persons of his mediaeval way of thinking to apply these or similar "crucial tests" to the nations mentioned above and to such others as the Afghans, North-West tribesmen, the Thibetians and the Tartars, and then dispassionately judge if these peoples are really better fitted than the Indians to rule themselves. But it is not Mr. Banaji and persons who think more or less on similar lines who are to blame for such misguided and mischievous self-depreciation; it is the foreign domination which, over and above depriving the Indians of their freedom, has enslaved their minds, and done them the deeper and more unpardonable injury of instilling the poison of self-abasement in their hypnotised minds by means of its insidious system of education.—Yours, etc.,

SOHRAB B. D. BANAJI.

Alexander Road, New Gamdevi,

November, 1920.

## PSYCHOLOGY OF PARTIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—By writing in your columns on the 9th instant, Mr. B. M. Mankar has done great service. I myself was writing on th subject, but on reading his letter, I have greatly abridged mine and confine myself to the above aspect, which he has not touched.

I have also a plan suggesting a middle course between the extremists and moderates I had approached with this plan some of the personages, including Mr. Lajpatrai. I shall see what to do with this later. Meanwhile I request you to extend the hospitality of your columns to this letter.

Now as to the psychology of moderates and extremists. Psychologically the synthetical man is passive and the analytical man active. There is the third man who is both analytical and synthetical and he developes the perception of the third dimension, which is of the highest order.

Many things can be said about these three, but let us only apply this test to our public men. This gives us the fullest explanation of their attitude. The extremists analyse and see glaring before their eyes th outraged national honour etc. By nature active, they move, but are unable to vouch for results, for want of synthesis. On the contrary, the synthetical moderates, being passive, can only cooperate and they do not see all the things as the extremists do, for want of analysis. Also the extremist mind analyses and breaks mountains of difficulties and makes mole hills of them. Whereas th synthetical mind of the moderate heaps together mole hills of difficulties and makes mountains of them.

Here is required the man with the perception of the third dimension. In his absence the best way is for both the parties to mee friendly and compare notes. Their aim is the same, Swaraj, and they also recognise the broad truth that the public generally is smarting under the recent treatment and has lost faith in the rulers. If the rulers regain their lost position, in future, that is another matter, but for the present, there it stands.

Thus if they compare notes without bias, I firmly believe that they can still preserve unity and do the greatest good. They need not wreck the hopes of everything, including the new born Hindu Mohammadan unity on the rocks of misfortunes in a sea of chaos. For failure and misfortunes diminish confidence and successes increase it. Also they need not allow the present feelings of national unity and respect to die simply by inanition. Let them preserve a middle course and work to strengthen unity. With the nation at our back, we need not despair.—Yours, etc.,

K. L. RAU.

Nov. 10.

## WHICH IS THE TRUE PATRIOT?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A persistent attempt has been made in a certain quarter to detract from the public's appreciation of the self-sacrifice evinced by Pandit Motilal Nehru in renouncing his lucrative practice as a lawyer, on the ground that he has done so only after making his pile which is sufficient to keep him his sons and grandsons comfortably in life. One naturally is tempted to ask therefore whether this is not eminent selfsacrifice as contrasted with a desire to keep up your practice even after making a similarly large if not a larger pile, still to hanker after preferment at the hands of Government and a Government appointment, vacating the latter just on the last day available so as not to lose even one day's wage, to seek election to the Council to be appointed a Minister under the new Reforms.

Surely the Indian public know their man and have learnt long ago to discriminate.—Yours, etc.,

K. K. SUNTOKE.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

## QUALIFICATION OF CANDIDATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, Will you kindly find space for a few lines on a question that is agitating the minds of all people, educated and uneducated. I do not wish to enter into the propriety or otherwise of the propoganda of Non-Cooperation; but one thing is quite clear that persons in whom most people would have confidence are holding back and most of those that have come forward as candidates whether for the Provincial Councils or for the Legislative Assembly or for the Council of State are far from being proper candidates, looking to their educational qualifications, their study of vital National Problems, their status among the people whom they seek to represent and above all their intellectual calibre. Therefore in my opinion Voters, whether Cooperators or Non-cooperators, will have to abstain from voting as they will not desire to send representatives who are quite unfit for the task before them.—Yours, etc.

K. P. V.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

## STRIKERS AND THE DUTY OF THE BOMBAY PUBLIC.

To the Editor of "the Chronicle".

Sir,—It is the foremost duty of the Bombay Public to have some consideration to the Striker Brothers, who are unemployed for the last 2 months and thus have lost their bread, so we who are their City-Brothers must think it to be our duty to help them by whatever big amount we conveniently can. We see that the employers have arranged to kill, them and their innocent babies with the whole family, out of hunger, but we the City Brothers of their's must be ready to give them some part of our mouthfull for their cause of justice and Humanity.

So I most humbly beg to my employed brothers (other than Strikers,) to help these Strikers by what they can conveniently spare for them. If time comes we must ready to spare for them even at our inconviences.

God will directly or indirectly give them their reward for this humanity.—Yours etc.

R. S. VEDPATHAK.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

## TRAMWAY-MEN'S STRIKE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Tramways Company may lose of having rendered the service and lessened the public's inconvenience, and the Municipal Corporation may approve the Company's action but the improvement and the satisfaction are apparent and not real.

It is much to be regretted that the Municipal Corporation should have been reluctant to act in the way which the public has every right to expect from a representative body whose duty is to show impartiality.

Why should the Municipal Corporation side with the Company only, even against the public's convenience? It seems the Corporation have been taking much less trouble to solve the problem for the public's welfare which has been so long disturbed. What action did the Corporation take on the Company's failure, at the beginning of the strike to issue half anna tickets for children, when the Company has subsequently altered on the excuse of misunderstanding? Was that not a breach of the agreement between the Company and the Corporation? The Company has not yet been able to issue transfer tickets and to run the normal night-service as usual. The new, untrained recruits put on to work are strangers and incapable. Concerning them ask the Company:

1. Are the present men really capable doing the work they are put for? If they are, what objection has the Company to issue transfer tickets.

2. If they are not, what redress has the public against mistakes of ignorant conductors or bad drivers?

The question of the public's inconvenience is of long standing but the Municipal Corporation has done nothing in the matter but on the contrary has endorsed the Company's actions and thus encouraged the Company to collect more money from the public unjustly by not issuing transfer tickets and by an insufficient service.

I sincerely trust under the circumstances that his Excellency the Governor Sir George Lloyd will kindly investigate the matter an early date.—Yours, etc.,

N. J. RAWAL.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

## WORKMEN'S BUDGETS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Trades Union Congress Deputation has elicited a reply from Government which is eminently satisfactory and statesmanlike except in the matter of strikes so far as the general interests of Labour are concerned. I trust the Government of India are animated by similar sentiments with an improved edition in the matter of strikes. Regarding intervention in strikes his Excellency's view is deplorable. If such a view had been expressed by so-called Extremists they would have been denounced as instigators of disorder. The conditions precedent which Sir George Lloyd demands could only exist when the public peace is menaced. It was menaced by the Tramway Company's Danda Fauj. Were public interests not "imminently and dangerously affected" then? Does Government desire a repetition of this episode before they intervene? One should have expected Government would place before them a much higher, nobler and humaner principle of intervention. Government should intervene to secure justice when it is clear that employers are using the barbarous weapon of starvation to make employees surrender. That is the weapon that is used at present by the employers in the existing strikers. This is abundantly clear. This is evident by the higher wages and better conditions offered to the black-legs. Governments should not tolerate such an unequal struggle between Capital and Labour for its consequences are discontent and bitterness and a class war which will become worse and worse from year to year. I recognise the important element of accurate statistics. But accurate statistics are easily procurable. It will not take a couple of days. A visit to half a dozen retail shops will enable any investigator to obtain accurate figures of the cost of staple and usual articles of food, etc. Realising the value and necessity of such a budget, I prepared a statements of the cost of living for the Postal Union and submitted it through the Bombay witnesses to the Postal Committee. One was a sort of standard budget of the Postal peons; the other was a statement of the actual cost of five families. I enclose copies of the same for publication. The accuracy of these budgets have never been challenged by anybody. In fact they are corroborated by the recommendations of Government experts. The Hon. Mr. Sarma without any acquaintance of the cost of living in Bombay for the class of men from whom the postmen are recruited, is the only man who ventured to observe that the postmen in Bombay were living like Sahibs. I suppose by Sahibs he meant Anglo-Indians. This remark displayed the spirit which animated him and he must have exercised considerable influence over the decisions of the Committee. In fact I suspect that the appointment to the Executive of one who resigned and withdrew his resignation for the Legislative Council, is a reward for services rendered on the Committee at the expense of the postmen of India. Even Madras is dissatisfied. Madras has already spoken. If he could not understand his own poor compatriots' requirements in Madras, he certainly could not know Bombay wants better than the interesting and omniscient man in the moon, whom we all love and admire.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

**STATEMENT OF MINIMUM COST.**
**For man, wife, and 2 children, per month.**

| | Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| House Rent.—Varies considerably. | | | |
| Should be fixed at Rs. 10 as minimum | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Rice.—8 Pylees per adult and 2 pylees per child at 12 annas per pylee. .. | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Patni.—2½ pylees per adult ½ and plyee per child at 9 annas per pylee .. | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| Pulse.—1 pylee per adult and ½ pylee per child at 1 Rupee per pylee .. | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Onions.—10 seers per adult and 2½ seers per child at 6 pies per seer. .. | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Potatoes.—4 seers per adult and 1 seer per child at 1 anna per seer... .. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Cocoanuts.—15 cocoanuts per month for whole family at 2 annas per nut... | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Vegetables.—1 seer per day for family at 1½ annas per seer... .. .. | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| Condiments.—1 rupee per family. .. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Cocoanut oil.—2½ seers per month at 5 annas per seer. .. .. .. | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Sweet oil.—2½ seers per month at 6 annas per seer.. .. .. .. | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Kerosine.—6 bottles per month at 2½ annas per bottle .. .. .. | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| Meat.—2 or 3 lbs. a month at 6 annas per lb. .. .. .. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Fish.—Dry Bombay Ducks etc. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Fire wood.—4 loads of 3 maunds each at Rs. 1-6-0 per load... .. .. | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Tea.—1 lb. per month at 11 annas per lb | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Sugar.—8 seers per month at 4 annas per seer. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Milk.—½ seer per day at 4 annas per seer | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Dhobi and Barber. .. .. .. | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Clothes.—For man, wife and 2 children at Rs. 36-0-0 per annum .. .. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 59 | 8 | 0 |

N.B.—Nothing is shown here for medicines ghee, wheat and education.

**STATEMENT OF THE ACTUAL COST OF FIVE FAMILIES.**

N.B.—It will be observed that the cost exceeds the income.

In order to make ends meet, it becomes necessary for the bread-winner to send his family to his native place for more than half the year, during which time he boards with somebody and thus saves money to maintain his family partly in Bombay and partly in his native village. All these five Postmen are now indebted to various people for sums varying from 2 to 300.

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE 5 POSTMEN'S MONTHLY EXPENSES WITH FAMILY.**

| | Vishram Baboo. | | | Chun Lao Sadoo Sawant. | | | *Mahadeo Keshaw Deshpande | | | Bhagwan Bal-krishna Dhavde | | | Bala Ganaram Rane. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pay with war allowance. | 30 | 12: | 42. | 25 | 10: | 35. | 35 | 14: | 49. | 40 | 16: | 56. | 20 | 10: | 30. |
| Family members. | [wife & 4 children, eldest under 10. | | | mother, bro. wife & son 10 yrs. old. | | | wife and 5 children under 13. | | | wife, bro. & 2 children under. | | | mother, wife & 2 children under 10. | | |
| | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p |
| House rent .. .. | 9 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Rice 1½ para .. .. | 18 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Patni ½ para. .. .. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Pulse 1½ pylee .. | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Vegetables only 0-4-0 per day .. .. | 7 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 12 | 0 | 7 | 12 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Cocoanuts (15) .. | 1 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Fuel, 14 maunds .. | 5 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Ghee .. .. | | .. | | | .. | | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | .. | |
| Cocoanut oil 5 seers. . | 1 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Sweet oil 2½ seers .. | 0 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 | | .. | | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Kerosine, 6 bottles .. | 0 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Potatoes 15 seers .. | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Onions 10 seers .. | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Mutton 4 lbs. .. | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | | .. | | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Clothes .. .. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Tea Sugar and milk .. | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Dhobi & Barber .. | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Total .. | 71 | 5 | 6 | 74 | 14 | 0 | 78 | 11 | 6 | 78 | 8 | 6 | 51 | 12 | 6 |

*His two sons are in school.

## Correspondence Summarized.

NECESSITY, THE MOTHER OF INVENTION".—Mr. S. V. Rao calls attention to the crying need for National Education, but thinks it a pity that those who are calling for the destruction of the Government system, have not a better one ready. Construction should be simultaneous with destruction in this matter.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST, WAKE UP!—"A resident" calls attention to the disgraceful state of the road at Nakhoda Mohalla—which is especially dangerous to pedestrians at night.

## PUBLIC ROAD GAS LIGHTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, Perhaps the General Manager of th Bombay Gas Company thinks that by lighting the street gas lamps at Port, Queen Road, etc., he has coped with the Strike situation and thereby satisfied Bombay generally. I wonder if the General Manage and the Municipality know that Parel an other places have been without gas lights on public roads for over a month. I hope Dr Battlivala who I believe represents our War will take up the matter with the Municipality. Can the General Manager of the Gas Company let us know once for all how many months more we shall have to wait to se our road gas lamps lit up!—Yours, etc.,

HERMANDO.

497 DeLisle Road,

Bombay, Nov. 12.

## DISCONTENT AMONG THE G.I.P. RAILWAY STAFF.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Of late there have been many manifestations of discontent among the Railway Staff. Several reasons are put forward but one of the principal causes appear to have been overlooked. It is the treatment meted out to the staff, especially of the Traffic Department, by the subordinate clerks in the Head Post Office. They are practically the bosses of the unfortunate Railway Anglo-Indians. The harassment meted out to the staff is beyond description.

If a man wants anything such as leave, passes, or transfer he has to satisfy the staff clerk and if this is not done he cannot get anything but abuses, and has to wait indefinitely.

Then a man has a grievance, and appeals He invariably gets no satisfaction. The Agent has said in a circular, that a subordinate, if he is not satisfied with the result of his appeal to his immediate superior, may appeal to the G. T. Manager, and even then if he is not satisfied, he may further appeal to him, (the Agent). But what is the use, when the Agent follows the same stereotyped reply. I am sorry I cannot interfere with the decision of the D. T. Superintendent, or the G. T. Manager as he case may be. One naturally looks to the Agent as an Appeal Judge who will give a reason for 'upholding' or 'refusing' an appeal but this is not so, and the Subordinate has either to sit quiet, leave the service on the first opportunity, or join in some agitation with others, similarly treated.

It is high time the Railway Board or the forthcoming Railway Commission enquired into the particular grievances which, if redressed, will greatly help to remove much of the discontent now existing. An examination of the records of the Establishments Section of the Several District and Head Offices, will surely reveal an astounding state of Red tapism.—Yours, etc.

X. Y. Z.

## LALAJEE AND LABOUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—At the I. N. Congress at Bombay Lalaji stated in his advice to Labour, that the workers should work out their own salvation and should not wait for "leaders and placers." I am very sorry that such a great leader as Lalaji should discourage the Indian workmen by speaking so. The Indian workmen are altogether in a helpless state and cannot work their salvation without the help of leaders. There are a good many reasons for it. A workman cannot depend upon an other workman for his services, as both are equally helpless. Until this time no association has been formed in India without leader. If leaders help us a little now, we shall help them much afterwards. The first thing, to be done is to publish a weekly through which all the associations in India will recognise and help each other, the workmen raise their voice and demand their requirements. From this, ample funds can be raised from the Labour alone. Leader, should visit every centre of Labour and make a call to form an association. If this is not commenced immediately, Indian Labour will suffer much. Some European associations are coming into existence and the Indian workmen are falling prey into them; and by cooperating with Europeans they are acknowledging their inferiority and causing much disrespect to the nation.—Yours, etc.,

A RAILWAY SERVANT.

## H. E'S REPLY TO LABOUR.

To the Editor of "the Chronicle".

Sir,—I earnestly request you to kindly publish the following few lines in your world-wide known newspaper, I say without exaggeration, the national organ.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay,

(Continued on next page.)

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### H. E.'S REPLY TO LABOUR.

(Continued from previous page.)

at last condescended to interfere in the interests of the mill-hands lest they should strike work and follow violence which creates a great nuisance as well as disaster to the public, to the Government, to the Capitalists as well as to the labourers. But his Excellency the Governor refrained from interfering in the interests of the present strikers for the simple reason that they are in unity and have been quiet for so many days. Therefore the public are compelled to conjecture, without rumination, that his Excellency, the Governor of Bombay, will not deem it necessary, to interfere at this juncture, unless and until his Excellency's eyes are opened to view a great disastrous violation of the peace that will certainly be inconvenient to the public as well as to the Government.—Yours, etc.,

V. G. A.

### LABOUR IN INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—On the study of the psychology of Trade Unionism in England, I am led to think that such a system of Labour evolution in India would help us much in the direction of our political ideal. What cannot be achieved by strictly constitutional methods, needs to be achieved by any but peaceful method. Labour, unfortunately, is little organised in India. Therefore by organising it into a National Labour Federation and possibly by establishing even a "Council of Action" our politicians will not only promote the cause of our Labour, but may even hope to be successful in attaining our goal earlier. Let the Indian Labour struggle chiefly with the British Capital for its own and country's, benefit; and let our leaders guide it. I draw Mahatma Gandhi's attention to this, for this (strikes, etc.), is also a patent form of Non-Cooperation.—Yours, etc.,

B. R. MODAK.

### CLERKS AND THEIR UNION.

To the Editor of "the Chronicle".

Sir,—The year 1920 is comming to an end but the Union has made no arrangement to put forth the grievences of the Clerk's Community.

Last year the Conference was held after the proper time for putting the grievences had gone by, and hence the Conference had no effect.

Will the Union take it into consideration this year and note it for the future?—Yours, etc.

R. S. VEDPATHAK.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

### COMPULSORY BIBLE TEACHING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What is the Senate going to do as regards the peremptory expulsion of students from the Wilson College? Is not the Bombay University aware that its regulations are being openly violated by a College affiliated to it? Not only has the Principal definitely refused to withdraw the arbitrary notices served on 11 students (including three lady students), but he also expelled two more students both from the Hostel and the College on last Saturday.

I request the future Indian donors of the Wilson College to see that they will not give big donations to this missionary institution except on the condition of optional Bible-teaching for non-Christian students. I also suggest that an anti-compulsory Bible-teaching League should be started very soon with its branches in different parts of India to compel these missionaries to give up compulsory Bible-teaching for non-Christians.

It is well known that Mahatma Gandhi is going to address the students of Bombay next week and I am sure that he will get a splendid response from the students of the Wilson College unless the Principal sympathetically considers their legitimate grievances. It is reported tha as a protest against the Principal's autocratic attitude the students are going on strike from the 12th November and are waiting for the National College soon to be started in Bombay. In the meanwhile I suggest that a public meeting should be organized to condemn this arbitrary and autocratic action of Rev. J. Mackenzie in expelling 13 students from the College unjustly and asking for a conscience clause for Indians in the Grants-in-Aid Code as is provided for Europeans and Anglo-Indians.—Yours, etc.,

"A WILSONIAN."

Bombay, Nov. 8.

### THE COLLEGE MOSQUE AT ALIGARH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your yesterday's issue I came across that the Aligarh College Mosque is never meant for the public, but is exclusively for the use of the students. I wonder to read this.

So far as I know I can boldly declare that no mosque in any corner of the world is intended or meant for a particular set or body of persons. Every Muslim has a birthright to go to any mosque irrespective of different sects, to offer his prayers. A Sunni can go to the mosque of the Wahabees or Shias if he wishes and a Shia is quite welcome in that of the Sunnis.

I myself am a student of the Aligarh College and in my last two years' stay, to speak honestly, I never saw the Honorary Secretary come once in twenty-four months to offer prayers in the mosque. He was missed even on Fridays and now he comes forward to resent the actions of true Muslims and forbid them even to perform their duty to God in a place where our gracious Emperor has got no right to interfere. I have seen a good many persons from the town, offering prayers with the College students on Fridays; and why were such persons allowed if the College Mosque was not intended for the general public?

I really feel pity for Mr. Mohomed Ali who, not only being a Mussalman, but the Honorary Secretary of the famous Muslim College, should have possessed such views.—Yours, etc.,

MIRZA RAHMAN BAIG
OF AMRAOTI.

Nagpur, Nov. 9.

### MAMLATDARS ANDMR. MEAD

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—On reading Mr. Mead's reply to Mamlatdars that they should "cut expenses down, by not sending their boys to High Schools and Colleges," one cannot but remember Foulon of whom Mr. Mead seems to be but a little diluted form. Foulon, who had his day in France before the French Revolution, is recorded to have asked the starving people to eat grass on being questioned what they should eat. God spare Mr. Mea all the horrible consequences Foulon had to suffer!—Yours, etc.,

S.

### A DIVALI OFFERING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the auspicious occasion of the New Year Day, we have great pleasure to send you herewith our cheque for Rs. 101 Rupees one hundred and one only. Please forward the same to the Gujarat University started by Mahatma Gandhiji and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

14 Medows Street, Fort.
Nov. 11.

G. K. SHAH,
For The Advance Trading Co.,

[The cheque has been forwarded by us to Mahatma Gandhiji for the purpose stipulated. —Editor "B. C."]


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DELHI.


### DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

#### PROGRAMME OF THE TOUR.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 14.

The following communique is issued:—

The details of the tour of His Royal Highness Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught in India are published for general information:—

Madras—Arrival 10th January; Departur 15th February.

Nagpur—Arrival 16th January; Departur 18th January.

Central Provinces—Arrival 18th January Departure 27th January.

Calcutta—Arrival 28th January; Departure 3rd February.

Agra—Arrival 5th February; Departure 7th February.

Delhi—Arrival 7th February; Departure 15th February.

Rawalpindi—Arrival 16th February; Departure 18th February.

Bombay—Arrival 21st February; Departure 28th February.

His Royal Highness will visit Poona for a day during his stay in Bombay. His Royal Highness's visits to the Central Provinces and to Agra will be private.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has selected the following staff to accompany him during his tour in India: The Earl of Cromer, Chief of the Staff, Lieutenant-General Maharaja Sir Partap Singh attached to staff; J. L. Maffey Esqr., Chief Secretary; Brigadier-General R. B. Morgan. Military Secretary; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Malcolm Murray, Comptroller of the Household; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir E. Worthington, physician to His Royal Highness; Captain D. North Extra equerry-in-waiting; Captain the Hon. F. Needham, Grenadier Guards, extra equerry-in-waiting; D. Pairie, Esqr., Police Officer; Major C. O. Harvey A.D.C. to His Royal Highness; Captain F. S. Poynder, A.D.C. to His Royal Highness.

Lieutenant-General Maharaja Sir Partap Singh Bahadur will join the staff at Delhi. The chief feature of the visits to the presidencies will be the inauguration of provincial legislative councils of Madras. Bengal, and Bombay. The programme for the visit to Delhi includes the ceremonies of the inauguration of the Chamber of Princess, the inauguration of the Council of State, and the Legislative Assembly, the laying of the foundation stone of the All-India War Memorial and the laying of the foundation stone of the Legislative Chambers in the new capital. Military functions will occupy His Royal Highness' time during the visit to Rawalpindi and arrangements for presentations of colours to certain regiments and other military events are also being made at other centres. His Royal Highness has accepted invitations from Indian officers of the Indian Army to afternoon parties at Delhi and Rawalpindi. His Royal Highness the Duke has also expressed a desire to witness rallies of Boy Scouts at selected points during his tour and to present St. Johns Ambulance Badges.

### CRIMES IN CALCUTTA.

#### ON THE INCREASE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

The Calcutta Police Administration Report for last year shows a general increase of crime in the town. The number of case reported in 1919 was 96,555 as against 85,325 reported in the previous year. The chief factor contributing to the general increase of crime during the year is, according to the Police Commissioner, the rise in the cost of living. Other contributing causes have been the release of a large number of criminals from jail in consequence of the conclusion of peace and return from Mesopotamia and disbandment of a number labour corps recruited from jails. The economic situation and influx of old criminals into the town has undoubtedly resulted in an increase of the crime and has encouraged unruly elements to renew their methods of terrorism. 1,573 old offenders were reconvicted. Special steps were taken to deal with bad charactrs and this had for a tim a good effect. Special steps, says the Commissioner, can only have a temporary effect unless the causes for the crime are removed. The general feeling of unrest has also led to an increase in the number of murder cases, which rose to 29 fram 11 reported in 1918. In connection with the murder cases 59 persons have been sent up for trial, but only 16 were convicted and in no case capital sentence has been imposed. Of the total strength of the police force, numbering 5,323 officers and men 191 were punished, 43 judicially and 148 department ally. Out of 10 officers who were serving with His Majesty's forces 6 returned during the year and the remaining 4 have not yet been demobilised.


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THE GREAT BENGAL PHARMACY.

(Dept., "B. C.") Mihijam E. I. R. (India).


### INDIAN TELEGRAPH SERVICE

#### SUPERIOR TRAFFIC BRANCH DISCONTENTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov 14.

For the past three days a Conference of the Indian Telegraph Association has been sitting in Calcutta, Mr. Barton, General Secretary, presiding and 42 delegates attending. On the first day the Conference considered revision of the superior traffic branch, second division, and on the second day a deputation waited on the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Yesterday, the following resolution was adopted:—The Indian Telegraph Association assembled in Conference makes a respectful representation to His Excellency the Viceroy and prays that the Secretary of State for India be urged to consider favourably the representation submitted by the Association in its cable communication of October 23rd, respect their superior branch second division telegraph service. This Conference learns with regret that Government has definitely decided not to extend to this branch the retrospective benefits as conceded to other branshes of the service and to other departments and respectfully submits that such an attitude must lead to an awkward situation rendering further co-operation by all branshes of the service impossible. That this Conference is pledged to see the claims of this branch of service as set out in the memorandum submitted to the Director General of Telegraphs on November 12 which is a modification of the claims set out in the telegram of October 23 given effect to with as little delay as possible, failing which the responsibility for any disorganisation of the telegraph servce must rest with the Government of India and Secretary of State. That in view of the urgency of the case submissions be made to the Secretary of State by cable pointing out that the Indian Telegraph Association prays for a notification in keeping with the claims submitted by the end of the month.

### VICEROY AT SILCHAR.

#### NO ADDRESS: NO DECORATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov 14.

A Silchar correspondent describes some episodes in connection with the recent visit of the Viceroy there. No address was presented to the Viceroy by any public body in that town. At a meeting of the Silchar Local Board, Chairman, the Deputy Commissoner, moved that an address be presented to the Viceroy. Mr. Cresswell, a former member of the Council and Secretary, Indian Tea Association, Surma, Valley Branch, opposed the motion. He was supported by a large majority. The original motion was lost without seconding. Next came the proposal for a municipal address, which was considered at a meeting, Mr. Chanda, the Chairman, presiding. Four Commissioners voted for and four against the proposal which was lost. As there was a liklihood of a counter-demonstration the Deputy Commissioner disallowed the proposal to decorate the town by private individuals.

### ELECTION ARRANGEMENTS.

A Press Note issued by the Collector of Bombay states:—

Some criticisms have been made in the Press of the Election arrangements for 16th November. Post cards with the number of each elector have been sent to the electors. It has been objected that those not receiving them may not be allowed to vote. This is a misunderstanding. When issuing the post cards, it was owing to the postal strike not anticipated that more than a proportion of them would be delivered. But those which are presented by electors will enable these electors to be identified at once and so facilitate quicker polling. An elector who does not bring a post card will be issued a slip with his number on it by a clerk at the polling station.

2. Criticisms has been made of the selection of the Drill Hall as a Polling station for A & C wards. and of its arrangements as seen at a recent rehearsal. In the first place, it was hardly reasonable to expect the place to be in apple pie order at a rehearsal. There are three large entrances, not one as stated by the critic who evidently failed to observe that two doors were shut. As regards alleged inadequate size, the hall is a large one, viz. 100 by 50 ft. and accommodates, without overcrowding eight polling compartments equivalent to eight separate polling stations, which should be sufficient for that proportion of the 12,000 electors on the roll which is likely to come to vote. Concentration of the voting at one place for A & C Wards instead of having a number of polling stations in different places facilities supervision of candidates and prevention of personation. Also with separate polling stations many electors would probably the elections being novel, have gone to the wrong polling stations and in disgust given up attempting to vote. As regards alleged stuffiness, the hall has electric fans and with its three large doors facing the Maidan, receives the western breeze. The staff of the Reforms Commissioner has worked in it for months, it has lately been used, it is understood, for a Municipal election. There is, therefore, no hardship for the electors and candidates to use it for one day. As regards alleged disapproval of the Hall by candidates it may be pointed that the candidates were consulted at a special meeting, and all of them approved of this building fc a polling station. It must be remembered that there are very few buildings in Bombay fulfilling the requirements of sufficient size, nearness to the elector's homes, convenience for police control of crowds outside etc., and temporary mandaps having been deemed unsuitable the electoral officers have done the best they could with the buildings available. As regards waiting arrangements for voters, there is abundance of shady trees and a sitting platform close by. An endeavour is being made to secure and erect tents for candidates and voters.

### SINKING OF PASSENGER CANOE.

#### LIVES LOST IN GORAI CREEK.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Friday morning, at about 8 o'clock a so-called ferryboat plying for hire in the Goari Creek in Salsette and carrying a load of passengers suddenly capsized and the occupants were precipitated into the sea. One Mr. Cajeton Pereira, a young man, who was employed as Customs' clerk in the firm of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie & Co., who was a native of the village of Gorai and who used to live at Mahaluxmi on account of his empolyment was drowned. He was reputed to be an expert swimmer, but while attempting to save a Goanese girl she gripped the gallant man in her arms with such a firm grif that disabled him from saving her, and both were drowned. Their bodies have not been yet recovered. (12 noon. 13 Nov.) Mr. Pereira when he met with the accident was returning to his work after spending his Diwali holidays with his relatives in Gorai. There was a rumour that the accident (8 a.m.) was due to a drunken frolic which is absolutely false. The boat is a bot of the *horki* type, a mere primeval canoe and the wonder of it all is that such toy craft—nothing better than children's playthings—should be granted license to ply on hire for the transport of human beings, cargo and all, including helpless infants.

Nov. 15.

The further news is that the bodies were found washed ashore at 1 p.m. on Saturday and that the public are clamouring for a better and safer ferry service on the Salsette Creeks.

### BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

#### SPREAD OF NON-COOPERATION.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH Nov. 13.

Maulana Mohamed Ali wires:—"Student of Benares Hindu University having decide upon Non-cooperation have deputed Mr. Bhagvati Prasad Mitra, a senior student, as representative to Muslim National University with a message of hope and sympathy students of Muslim National University have wired fraternal greetings with hope of their early entry into the ranks of Non-cooperators."

### MR. M. ALI TO VISIT ALLAHABHD.

(Associated Press.)

The Honorary Secretary, M. A. O. College wireis:—Mr. Hasam Nizam's visit was not in connection with Mr. Mahomed Ali's propaganda. He came on private business (not political) with his friends. Mr. Mahomed Ali has gone to Moradabad and Benares, visiting Allahabad on the return journey. Mr. Andrews left for Agra, but is returning again.

### INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF

Flying Officer H. K. Goode, Royal Air Force, has left Bangalore for Lahore on a permanent transfer and Lieutenant H. E Williamson, Second Bedforshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, has left for Devlali also on a permanent transfer.

* * * *

A Government communique says:—The statement appearing in the press that H. R. H. the Duke of Connought has accepted the invitation to dine at Bengal and Calcutta Clubs and to open the Indian Science Congress is without foundation.

* * * *

A Madras message of November 12 say the Prince of Wales Reception Committee have decided to postpone the question of returning subscriptions and closing the Fun until January next year, and, in the mean time, to place the funds in the Bank. (A. P.

* * * *

At a special meeting of the station Municipal Commissioners of Bangalore on November 13, the proposal to buy Cubbon Infantry Lines from the military authorities for three lakhs cash was unanimously accepted as also the draft scheme for the housing of the poor for submission to the Government of India.

* * * *

On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the French Republic all offices, courts and schools were closed on the 11th and 12th instant by the order of the Governor of Pondicherry. The occasion was solemnised with all ceremonies usual on such occasion by the order of H. E. M. Gorbines. The Legislative Council will meet in the Town Hall on the 24th instant.

* * * *

A Silchar message of November 12 says:—As no candidate was nominated on the due date from Sylhet (Cachar) and Shillong, for the Legislative Assembly, fresh nominations were called for, and Rai Bahadur Nalinikanta Dastdar and Rai Bahadur Girishchandra Nag, Retired Deputy Magistrate, were, to-day, nominated candidates for the Legislative Assembly from Surma Valley, cum Shillong. (A.P.)

* * * *

The "Englishman" writes:—The Royal Regiment reorganised by General Nadir Khan is under orders to come to Jelalabad, a strong gang of raiders supposed to be composed of Afridis rushed the cantonment of the Veterinary Hospital and carried away some bullocks. Sergeant Jones and Private Richadson of the West Yorkshire Regiment on duty in the Government Dairy Farm were ambushed, but escaped without injury (A.P.)

Mr. Yunus has been declared elected member of the Behar Legislative Council from Patna division urban Mahomedan constituency.

## Opinions of the Day.

**Prince as Irish Viceroy.**

The "Indian Daily News"—The Prince of Wales' sucessful tour has led many people to suggest that he might be entrusted with the task of re-onciling Ireland. It is urged that in as much as he has made a capital Ambassador Prince in other parts of the Empire, he might be tried in this most disturbed part of the realm too. "Apropos," *Truth* recalls an old story. "I have no doubt" it writes, "that the Prince of Wales would perform his share of the business admirably, but I would not myself take the responsibility of advising the experiment, and I hardly expect to see it tried. According to Sir Henry Lucy, Queen Victoria's dislike of Gladstone arose from his suggesting that the then Prince of Wales should become Irish Viceroy. If the Queen had approved of the idea, it might easily have ended in the Prince feeling a grudge against Gladstone."

**Absurd Claims.**

The "Hindu"—The "Bengalee" begins a leading article thus: "We have in these columns predicted the certain collapse of the Non-Co-operation movement within measurable distance of time. On the other hand, Mr. Gandhi has prophesied its complete success in twelve months time. We are of Brahinic descent. Prophecy is our hereditary role. It is in our blood. Mr. Gandhi though a saint in character and impulses, is a non-Brahmin. The future will prove whether it is the Brahmin or the non-Brahman who, in this matter, displayed the true gift of prophecy." One does not suspect the high priest of the Moderates of a sense of humour or one might be inclined to attribute the effusion to a juvenile attempt to be farcical. The deliciousness of the sentiments expressed therein is only rivalled by the taste with which the superiority of the Brahmin intellect which judging by the "Bengalee's" effusion seems to have been taken very much for granted—is flaunted. The sentments which Mr. Banerjee expresses—for only that hoary mouth-piece of dumb millions can give expression to such senile claims—are particulary offiensive and ought to be repudiated by the community for which Mr. Banerjee arrogates such absurd claims.

**Trade Union Congress.**

"The Bengalee"—We congratulate the Lalaji (Lala Lajpat Rai) on having steered the bark of the Trade Union Congress clear of all political shoals and quicksands. It would have been a great calamity if the Congress had been thrown into the eddying whirlpool of controversial politics. That Labour did not take up parrot-like the cry of the hour and mumble the usual political shibboleths does credit to the wise leadership under which the deliberations of the Trade Union Congress were conducted. It will be a good thing, as Col. Wedgwood has observed, if Labour succeds in standing on its own legs without looking for support at every turn to politicians. We want to see Labour growing up in this country, manly, self-reliant and vigorous, and trying heart and soul to make the best use of its strength in the new scheme of things.

**National Postal Service.**

"New India"—But how will Mr. Baptista work his Postal Service? At best, it can be civic, not national. What will be the support that he expects from Surat, Poona and Ahmedabad? Money alone will not help, even if it were forthcoming in sufficient quantities. What will be his arrangements for collecting the revenue from those who use his Postal Service? How will money orders, registered and insured letters and parcels be received and distributed, and in cases of non-delivery, on whom will the responsibility rest? We sincerely trust that a serious effort will be made to put the scheme into practice, for in no other way can its foolishness be made more apparent. Even Mr. Gandhi has the shrewdness to perceive the impossibility of such schemes, and defends the use of railways and posts and telegraphs by calling them poetically "ours," though the Government receives the revenue.

**Social changes in Calcutta.**

The "Englishman"—After all it is the educated and middle class that count and these are now mixing with a freedom and a mutual understanding that would have seemed impossible twenty years ago. The high rents, whatever effect they may have had upon the cost of living, have certainly succeeded in removing the hard and fast lines which put various communities in certain quarters and no others. It is impossible to day to speak of a Hindu quarter, or a Mahomedan quarter, or a European quarter, or an Anglo-Indian quarter. The cinemas and the theatres, too, are possibly also playing their part in creating common interests, for people who join in the same amusements can hardly be very far apart from each other. And in this connection the games, and sports, and athletic contests which the Maidan provides must not be overlooked. They may talk of the crowds that attend this or that political meeting, but have any of them ever touched the multitudes that throng to a football final?

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*The following Testimonial speaks for itself:*—"I should like to offer my testimony to the efficacy of VITAFER. I had a serious attack of Malaria, contracted in India, lasting seven months, part of which time was spent in a nursing home in London. On reaching convalescence I tried VITAFER with marvellous results. I have regained my usual robust health, and as this was the only Tonic used, my recovery can be attributed to nothing else. Please make this known wherever there are any sufferers from Malaria and its deleterious effects. To them it will prove a boon."

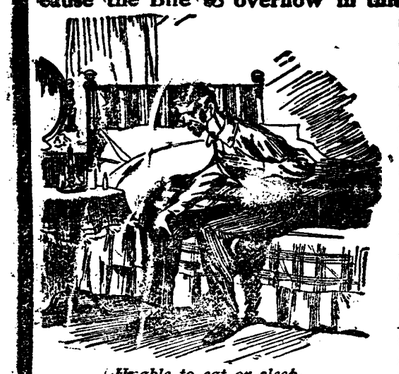
N.B.—The moderate price of VITAFER places it within the reach of all classes.
Sold by all Chemists in air-tight bottles of 4 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz.
Sole Manufacturers - - SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, LTD., Birmingham.

BRITISH and BEST

# JAUNDICE

## ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

**This distressing complaint so common in all hot countries is caused by the Bile overflowing in the Blood. It is not an independent disorder but the symptoms of other complaints which cause the Bile to overflow in this manner instead of entering the intestines to perform its mission of aiding in the digestion and assimilation of food. Jaundice causes the skin and eyes to become yellow, and vomiting, nausea, diarrhœa, or constipation, loss of appetite, bad taste in mouth, flatulence, belching and pains in the stomach may all be accompanying symptoms. The disordered condition of the Liver is the most common cause of this complaint and a remedy that will reach the Liver is the only effective one. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills reach the Liver as no other remedy does, speedily causing the Bile to flow through its proper channel. They get at the cause of the complaint driving the poison out of the blood, and toning the entire system. There is no more effective remedy for this complaint, as a trial will prove, than DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS which are a positive and permanent cure for all Liver and Kidney disorders, Constipation, Biliousness, Impure Blood, and Female Ailments.**



*Unable to eat or sleep.*

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores generally at Rs. 1-00 per bottle or six bottles for Rs. 5.00, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. Comstock Co., Ltd., 21 Farringdon Avenue, London. Sole proprietors.

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FOR THE LIVER

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ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4. Calendar Clip complete As. 8. Spare Calendar As. 4.
Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3.
You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen. Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent iridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady, smooth and easy writing. Never leaks or blots. Order to-day V. P., on 7 days' approval.
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GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

## The Hind Oil Products, Ltd., Bilimora

*Office*:—Opposite G. T. Hospital, Carnac Road, Bombay. 2

The following products will be placed in the coming exhibition at Delhi on 17th, 18th, 19th December, 1920. Please watch the above dates and help yourself.

1. Glycerine 1.260° sp. gr. chemicelly pure.
2. Stearine Candles of all sizes for carriage and chandeliers. Guaranteed to stand the hottest climate.
3. Well known Pistol Brand Bar Soap and soft Soap.
3a. Phynile.
4. Best Cocoa.
5. Chocolates of Various kinds.

All Manufactured by Indian Labour.


## THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 12.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. A. C. Lothean is placed on special duty under the Census Commissioner. Lieut.-Colonel W. M. Anderson, I. M. S. is posted as Chief Medical Officer, N. W. F. Province.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Rules 3 (A) and (B) of the Rules of the Postal Insurance Fund prescribe that no person admissible to its benefits may effect an insurance of his life or purchase an endowment assurance policy for a sum exceeding Rs. 4,000. There is a considerable volume of opinion among Government servants in India that the limit should be raised. The Government of India have examined the matter and consider that the limit is no longer suitable in view of the rise of prices and the general standard of living this country. With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, Governor General in Council is pleased to increase from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 10,000, the maximum amount for which an insurance may be effected or an endowment assurance may be purchased under the rules of the Fund.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel E. H. M. Lean retires from Service.

Sir G. Godbrey Fell is placed on special duty in the Army Department with the status of Secretary to the Government of India.

General Sir W. R. Birdwood becomes General Officer Commanding "A" Command.

Major General Sir S. T. B. Lawford to be a 1st class District Commander.

Brigadier General G. Gwyn Thomas and Brigadier General S. G. Loch to be Brigade Commanders.

The names of the undermentioned have been brought to the notice by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India for valuable services in connection with the operations against Afghanistan 1919:

Captain R. W. A. Anderson, Indian Munitions Board, Mr. A. S. Anderson, North Western Railway, Colonel Babington, Indian Munitions Board, Sub-Conductor Eridson, Indian Ordnance Department, Sergeant H. E. Buesnal, Royal Air Force, Major R. A. Chambers, Indian Medical Service, Major-General Cooke, Captain A. G. Cameron, Army Clothing Department, Sub-Conductor Calcott, Indian Ordnance Department, Sub-Conductor Camey, Indian Ordance Department, Conductor H. S. Clements, Ordnance Department, Major W. H. Dolphin, Royal Air Force, Captain D. M. Dall, Royal Engineers, Dhamiram Anand, 3rd class Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Mr. F. E. Eastmead, Indian Munition Board, Lieut.-Colonel M. Eliot, Indian Munition Board, Commandant H. Aldridge, Indian Ordnance Department, Corporal C. Funnell, Royal Air Force, Lieut.-Colonel E. S. Gallett, Royal Army, Vterinary Corps Lieut.-Colonel V. E. Gwyer, 10th Jats, Major R. H. S. Hounsell, Royal Engineers Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Lemesurier, Royal Engineers, Surj Maj P. Lans, Royal Air Force. Lieut.-Colonel B. R. Moberley, 56th Panjabis Rifles, Brigade Colonel J. Moberly, lieut-Colonel S. F. Muspratt, 12th Cavalry, Mr. D. McPherson, Indian Munition Board, Sub-Conductor Marloney, Indian Ordnance Department, Captain J. Robertson, Royal Air Force, Captain E. A. Rouch, Air Force, Major N. Robertson, Glasgow Royal Artillery, Indian Ordnance Depatrment. Sub-Conductor R. Richardson Indian Ordnance Department, Lieut.-Colonel T. H. Wheelwright, Mr. G. E. Weatherden, Major A. J. Wright, supply and Transport Corps; Major J. S. Wilkes, Royal Artillery, Indian Ordnance Department, and Brigadier General H. A. Young, Indian Munitions Board.

## THE GUJARAT UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 10.

Gandhiji performs the inauguration ceremony of the National College started by the Gujarat National University on the 15th instant at 8-30 a.m., Principal Gidwani of the Ramjas College, Delhi has arriv here and taken charge of the principalship of the new College.

Volunteers are going round from house house for subscriptions for the Nation Education Funds, people of all ranks give their Quota willingly and enthusiastically.

## FAILURE OF NEW YORK RUBBER FIRMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Nov. 13.

The "Times of Ceylon's" London correspondent cables:—The New York firms of rubber dealers have failed for one million sterlin. It is rumoured that Mincing Lane produce firms are forming a combination to control the sale of rubber.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur Mr B. N. Sarma, Colonel Sir Arnould Wilson, Rear-Admiral H. L. Crawbey and Lieut. Lorris have arrived at Government House.

Colonel M. F. O'Connor has arrived at Government House

His Excellency Sir G. Lloyd was the guest of Lt.-Colonel Toogood and Officers of the 2nd Bn. Lincolnshire Regiment at dinner on Friday.

Under the auspices of the Swarajya Sabha at Bordi District, Thana a meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. B. J. Purandare, on 11th instant. Mr. D. N. Desai, President, Swarajya Sabha Mr. N. S. Pandya, Secretary, of Surat delivered lecture on Non-Cooperation. A resolution advising the voters not to vote for the candidates for the council was passed.

Mr. Mahomed Areff Mulla of Randheer has withdrawn his candidature from Council election Bombay Legislative Council Muslim constituency Northern Division, in lieu of Non-Cooperation.

He—"For Goodness sake Louise, Don't back up against that Margin Line or you'll fall out of the picture!"

"SHE—Don't Worry Herbert—The Three-point suspension Springs will Save me and the car when we land!"


BUY A Mead

Gramophone, with massive Oak Case, 22-in. richly coloured Horn, unbreakable silent running Motor, 11-in. Nickelled Turntable and extra loud Insulated Sound Box, etc. Large stocks of Cabinet Gramophones, Portables, Hornless and exquisitely designed Table Grands ready for immediate delivery *direct from factory* at far less than shop prices. Sent ON APPROVAL with 20 Tunes and 400 needles. Delivered Free aboard steamer any home port. Complete satisfaction or money refunded. Write for Monster Bargain Lists to
COUTTS & CO. (Dept. 467 F.),
P.O. Box 240, Hornby Row, Bombay,
or
MEAD COMPANY (Dept. 467 F.)
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B.S.A.

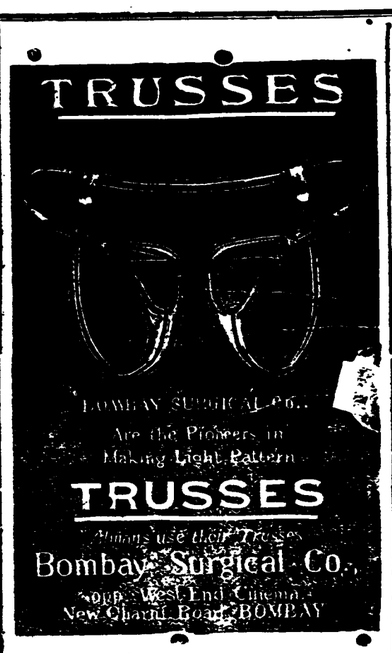
A SOUND INVESTMENT.

Remember, by selecting a bicycle which bears the famous Three Guns Trademark, you are certain of years of cycling under perfect conditions. Every B.S.A. is made throughout in the B.S.A. Factories of the highest quality material and workmanship, and every part of a B.S.A. Bicycle is guaranteed interchangeable.

*B.S.A. Lists free from*
The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Bombay

Every satisfaction cooking guaranteed
Booklet free on request
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO
Near Cinema
GIRGAUM.

TRUSSES

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TRY THE OLD SHOP

Outfitting and Travelling requisites of all kinds, Shirt, Collars, Felt Hats, Hosiery, Kitbags, Holdalls, etc., etc.

Taiyebbhai Shaikh Hasanally

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The Customers get their tea direct from their tea gardens of Ootacamund.

A trial will satisfy the readers. Can be had in red canisters at all grocers.

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THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL & SURGICAL STORES,

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**Good glasses prove this**

WHY be satisfied with surroundings that are vague and misty or shadowy? Things are not so, really! But they may seem so to you. In that case you need the help of carefully adapted glasses. Perfect optical service awaits you

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## Headache
### Brain Fag
### Nervousness

The days are cold and coldness creates headache.

Hard work means brain fag.

Headache and brain fag result in nervousness. You will be free from these indications if you trust to the value of

Prof. James'

**ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS**

A suitable line for the purpose. Never fails and safe in using.

A fortnightly course is that all necessary. They are soothing and restful for the nerves, aid digestion in their tonical effect.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bot. of 40 Pearls. Including V. P. P. Charges.

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JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

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To purchasers of Machinery

We supply from stock Engines, Boilers, pumps, Lathes, Gins, Cotton presses, Flour Mills, and Industrial plants,

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**Engineer & Company,**

PYDHOWNI, BOMBAY.

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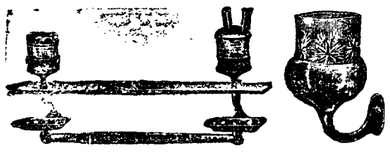

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has trained more than one hundred and fifty students (including B.Scs. and M.Bcs.), in the art of Soap-making, Industrial institutions, given free advice. Consult him at

MANILAL MANSION.

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YOU CAN RELY ON ANY WATCH BEARING THE NAME

**WEST END WATCH CO.**

on the dial, for all West End Watches have to undergo very severe test both in the European factory and here in India before being offered for sale. Watches unable to fulfill the tests required of them are immediately returned to the factory.

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## of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

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SPECIFIC AND INFALLIABLE REMEDY for All sorts of Piles

**Dr. N. K. DAS of Chandshi,**

Specialist in all sorts of sores and ulcers.

PRICE PER PHIAL RS. 2, PACKING AND POSTAGE EXTRA,

352, B Upper Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

## Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

It is hereby notified that the Directors of the above Company have resolved to waive the condition inserted in their policies since February 1918, and in certain of their policies prior to that date, providing for a reduction in the Sum Assured in the event of the life Assured engaging in warlike operations. This waiver applies only to persons who have not been engaged in such operations and have not been in the regular Army or Navy, or if they have been so engaged, or have been in the regular Army or Navy, have now returned to civil life.

The clause in question will not be inserted in future in policies on the lives of civilians who have no prospect of engaging in Military operations.

WITHIN FIFTEEN MINUTES. PRODUCES ELECTRIC POWER

## THE KING OF TONICS

FOR

MAHARAJAS AND PRINCES ONLY.

HERNIA, PILES AND FISTULA:—I guarantee to cure these without operation, simply by internal treatment and without the least trouble to patients. No restrictions as regards diet.

Several unsolicited testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, etc. Rs. 50 for a week's trial.

KING OF TONIC PILLS.—To gain perpetual strength, insist on having "King of Tonic Pills."

They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood. These pills have been found to be the safe and permanent cure of nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag, etc., etc.

These are invaluable in weak digestions. In short they supply everything what a man should have.

Rs. 100 for a week's trial Re. 5 for a pill.

NIGHT PILLS:—Wonderful Tonic for Sh. healter Pills Rs. 5.

TOOTH POWDER:—Renders teeth clean within two minutes. This powder is a best tonic for teeth. It strengthens them.

It is aromatic and is prepared from vegetable herbs, etc. It cures toothache and all sorts of pains. It turns the teeth white as snow. One Bottle, Rs. 2.

Lady Night Pills Rs. 4 per pill.

One minute Hair Dye powder Rs. 5 per bottle.

Maharaja Night Pills, No. 1, Rs. 7 per pill.

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Beauty Ointment, Rs. 25 per bottle; will show wonders in 8 days.

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ZENANA POWDER:—(Hair Removing) powder Rs. 12 per bottle.

HAIR GROWING PASTE:—Rs. 12 per 12.

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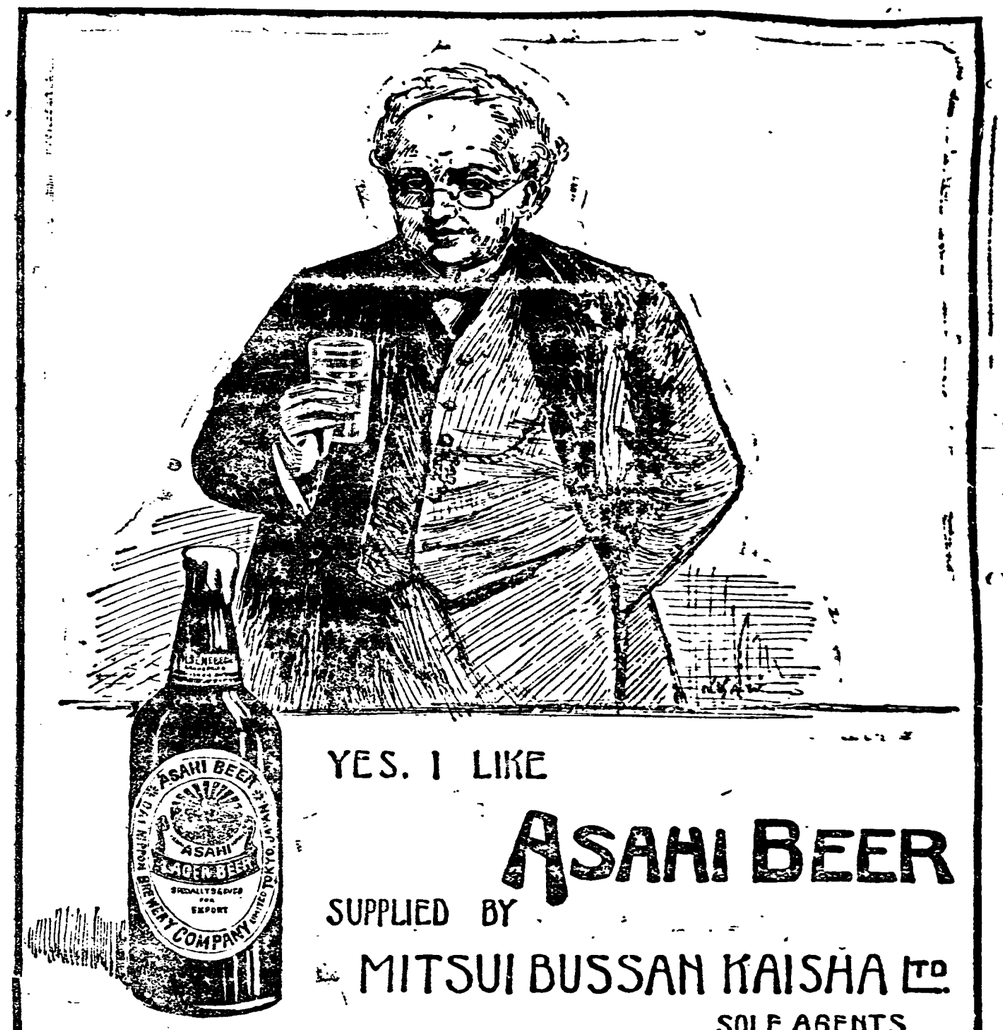
Near Girgaum Tram Terminus, BOMBAY.

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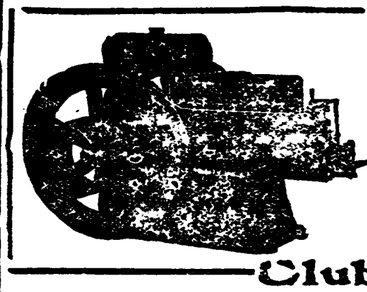

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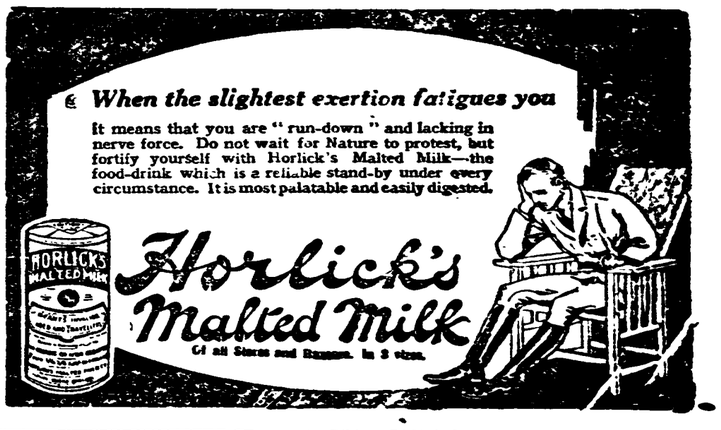
*When the slightest exertion fatigues you*

It means that you are "run-down" and lacking in nerve force. Do not wait for Nature to protest, but fortify yourself with Horlick's Malted Milk—the food-drink which is a reliable stand-by under every circumstance. It is most palatable and easily digested.

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